# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

had previously given notice, contesting the ne-cessity of calling out the reserves. The amend-ment was rejected—319 to 64.

The Marquis of Hartington, W. E. Forster, and many other Liberals abstained from voting.

Sladstone and Bright supported the amend-

Campbell, praying her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany, and abstain from isolated action while declaring

that England is ready to support other Powers against the spoliation of Roumania, was with-

The address was then agreed to without divis-

INCIDENTS OF THE DESATE.

LONDON, April 10—5 a. m.—The debate preceding the vote on the address in the House of Commons was long but unimportant. The speakers in opposition to the address were principally Radicals, such as Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Richard, and Jacob Beight. The Marchis of Hartington process?

Marquis of Hartington urgently appealed to Sir W fred Lawson to withdraw his amend-

ment as ill-timed and unnecessary. He said it was undesirable to multiply appearances of dif-

ference at the present moment. He would have had no hesitation in supporting the amend-ment if he believed the calling out of the re-

serves would commit the country to immediate

Sir Stafford Northcote replied in a moderate

speech, strongly denying that the Government desired war, although if the necessity arose he

said they would not shrink from their duty.
Sir Wilfred Lawson refused to withdraw his

mendment, notwithstanding Lord Hartington's

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 10-5 a. m.—A telegram from

Sucharest says the report is confirmed that

Prince Ghika has been authorized to inform Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian army

would suffer itself to be crushed rather than be disarmed. Prince Charles has notified

he Russian Consul to the same effect. It is stated that Russia is about to

relinquish the clause of the treaty guaranteeing

the passage of her army through Roumania, and

will send a delegate to treat directly with the

Roumanian Government on the subject.

The Vienna Political Correspondence, however, asserts that the Russian representative at Bucharest repeated Prince Gortschakoff's threat on

INCIDENTAL.

THESSALIAN REPUGEES.

Atnens, April 9.—Eight thousand Thessall

ns from the burned villages in Thessalv have

taken refuge in Greece. They are utterly des-

ROME, April 10.-Count Corti, Minister of

oreign Affairs, answering the interpellations on the Eastern question in the Chamber of

Deputies to-day, said Italy was free from all

engagements except those devolving from the treaties which constituted the public

law of Europe. The progress of negotiations between the European Cabinets

be a peaceful settlement. In any event Italy would preserve a rigorous neutrality.

AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

Post states that by the Ministerial declaration

made last night in the British Parsiament the

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Common

this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote again stated that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess on the 16th inst., providing the pending debates on the address to the Queen

CUBA.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 9.—The official Gazette

has published a decree by the Captain General, directing that, in conformity with the proclamation of the 28th of March, the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offenses shall begin immediately.

ROCKFORD.

Close of the Era of Strict Prohibition of

Paper.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., April 9.—The License party

held a grand ratification meeting at Brown's Hall this evening. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the gathering being one of the

is concluded to-night.

VIENNA, April 9 .- The official Wiener Abend

afforded grounds for the belief that there wo

VOLUME XXXIX.

HMATIC BRONCHITTR

by the Syrup.

ment of consequence, and intensely. Finding no relief Aken, I concluded to my cophosphites. I have in cophosphites. I have in any I feel as strong and a and neither does dampter upon me.

MRS. HIPWELL.

of Hypophosphites

physicians in every city and atrojuced, and it is a thor-

DRE & CU.

GOODS

TRADE SALE

and Cartons

FLOWERS, W GOODS, FANS.

HUNDRED CASES

es & Slippers

UCTION. 10, 9:80 a. m. prompt.

sell 16 CASES CHI.
DAND GOAT SIDE
Ane line Children's
as Men's Hand-Made
30 cases Rochester'isses' Shoes. Cata'isses' Shoes. Mon-

or inspection Mon. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-ave

IMPORTANT.

GOODS

TRADE SALE

ril 11. 9:30 A. M.

DRESS SILKS, CARPETS, TS HARNESS. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY & CO.

April 9, at 9:30 a. m.

TITURE,

ON SALE

ng at 10 o'clock.

URNITURE

E. STAUY, .

MICHIGAN-AV.,

ETY-SECOND-ST.,
Cantents of Large Brick House
Becateads. Parior Set. M. Top
a. M. Top Tables, Bedding, Masa, Gas Fixtures. Crockery and
ad Wood Chairs, &c. &c. &c.
D INGRAIN CARPETS.
This is a good chance. For
T.E. STACY,
Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st.

BUTTERS & CO.,

AT TRADE SALE.

AG, Boots, Shoe', Etc.,

Go, April 11, at 9:80 o'clock.

TTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RADDIN & CO.,

& SHOES,

Y, APRIL 9.

M and Caps, Notions, DAY, APRIL 10.

GOODS.

DREHOUSE & OU.,

orth State-st.,

contents of the house: Brunels Parlor and Chamber Furniture, eves, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Millouan & CO., Auctioneers.

OBES, WHIPS, BLAN-IS, VALISES, &c., &c.,

BE CONTINUED ling at 9:30, at Pidelity Storage Buren-st. and Third-av.

offively last day. Ladies wishing Trunks should attend. T. Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st.

ANDERS & CO.

AND SHOES

M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

COOK STOVES,

AY, AT 10 A. M.

Can be bequirfully DIRP of CLEAR RED and Red Director of the Control of the Contr

74 STATE-ST.

RS-CLEANING.

IFF'S SALE.

WARE,

ning at 10 o'clock,

E. STACY,

ENSE SALE OF

pril 10, at 18 a. m.,

Jaon, Pomeroy & Co.,

NG FURN'RE CO

HAMBER, AND

LOWS

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

CLOTHING. WEDEVOTETHEWHOLE TO BUYERS OF 136 & 138 MADISON-ST.

TO THE DISPLAY OF

Boys' and

We carry the largest CLEMENT. stock in the city.

We manufacture every garment we sell and RETAIL the same for CASH at WHOLE-SALE PRICES.

Our prices are so popular it is unnecessary for us to quote them.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE, OUR DRICES.

136 & 138 Madison-st., 144 & 146 Clark-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

HENRY L. HATCH, Manager. WE OFFER

[O-MORROW

CONFIRMATION SUITS OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO.

Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st. SILVERWARE.

SILVER CARRIAGES, AND

MATSON & CO.,

Agents for the Celebrated Gorham Manufacturing Co., announce the arrival of large shipments of Solid Silver and Plated Goods, embracing many New Patterns and Combinations, with or without cases.
FACTORY PRICES.

State and Monroe-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS. ANTIQUE POTTERY GOODS Sample lots of Scrap Book and Pottery Pictures sent propoid to dealers as follows: 25 different sheets for \$1.50; 50 or \$2.50; 100 for \$4.50; 500 for \$4.50; 600 for \$4.50;

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY

Offices—46 North Clark-st. 126 Dearborn-st. 668 Wabash-av. 901 Cottage Grove-av. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 90 WASHINGTON-ST.

its collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special liop given to the interests of non-residents. Ac-GAS FIXTURES

LESS THAN COST. J. S. BASSETT & CO. 229 & 231 STATE-ST. BUILDINGS IF YOU WANT your buildings repaired or offices fitted up by experienced workmen, send to JOHN MIDDLETON, at Dearborn-st.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY bor, few doors south of Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE OR RENT. DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, feet of Twentieth-st.,
Caling 600 FRET RIVER FRONT, partly covered
th rood shot, malroad tracks, &c.; now occupied by
carry, Moriey & Co. Possession given May 1.
ONONDAGA DOCK CO.,
50 South Water-st.

FOR SALE. regant Residence on Michigan av., south of Thirty-tines, lot 1001177. We are authorized to sell this openy at a great bargain. Terms case. MKAD & COE, 155 LaSalle et.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

Clothing is usually sold on long time, at large profits.

WE SELL Children's THE CASH TRADE ONLY.

We can and do undersell any house selling long time trade. For proof please examine prices and discounts.

BANE & CO.,

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.

FURNITURE.

prices and quality with others.

HOLTON & HILDRETH. 225 & 227 State-st.

BUGGIES,

PHAETONS.

STUDEBAKER BROS., 151 & 153 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

stock.

137 & 139 State-st. As our lease on Erie-st. Bridge

Dock expires May 1, we will offer from said dock, to close a cargo of Best Quality Biossburg Coal at \$4.75 per ton in car load lots, free on board cars in Chicago, if taken before May 1. This is an unusual opportunity for manufacturers and dealers to lay in their season's KELLEY & MORLEY. 97 Washington-st. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gem Musical Library. TAKES PLACE

FAIRY FINGERS, containing 26 charming and easy Waltzes, Schottishes, Polkas, &c.

EARL DROPS. Contains 25 fine and easy plane pieces by Kinkel, Coote, Mack. &c. Capital for learners. BRILLIANT GEMS. Fine aclection of casy modium difficulty, by Pacher. Allard, Kinkel, and others.

PLEASANT MEMORIES. Contains ehoruses by 16 of the best composers. Price of each book, \$1.50 Boards, \$2 Cloth.

Send for Circulars with Contents of 21 books.

A most attractive Song is, ... The Watching for you at the Window. by C. M. Pyke, 40 cents. It has a fine picture title, ashas 6. D. Wilson's new Polkar Rondo, called "Dancing on the Green," (60 cents), which is gaining a deserved popularity. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

STOVES, RANGES, Etc. EXCELSIOR OIL

Best in the World.

COLMAN GAS APP. & OIL CO.

STORE

RANGES BOYNTON'S Double and Single open ranges, the finest cooking apparatus in the world.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON

CO.

82 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL. **MONEY** to LOAN By JOSIAH H.- REED. No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y... In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

SPRING TO-DAY!

BROTHERS.

GRAND EXHIBITION

&c., &c., &c.

121 & 123 State-st. TO-DAY!

We shall display an extensive assortment of recherche styles in

AND CIOAKS

N. B .-- On and after this date our

PRICE for Trimming Hats is - - - 50c

Making Hats is - - - \$2.00 Re-Pressing - - - - 50c Our usual high standard for excel-

lence and style will be fully maintained.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,

NOTICE OUR GRAND SPRING **OPENING** 

TO-DAY.

Field, Leiter & Co.

WABASH-AV., Between Madison & Monroe-sts.

MILLINERY OPENING!

THE BRANCH CHICAGO SUIT CO., 224 West Madison-st..

(NEAR PEORIA,) Are now prepared to exhibit their

**NEW SPRING STYLES** MILLINERY.

We have our first Opening TO-MORROW and NEXT DAY, April 11 and 12, and if you will only examine our Goods before buying elsewhere we are confident that you will be pleased and give us your patronage.

patronage. RICHARDS & LONG, 224 West Madison-st.

Cortschakoff's Reply to Lord Salisbury's Recent Circular.

Defense of the Provisions of the San Stefano Treaty.

The Bulgarian Scheme in the Interest of Peace and Good Government.

stantinople Conference Commented On. The Responsibility for the War

Charged to Britain's Ac-

England's Course at the Con-

count. Russia Will Keep All the Territory Acquired in Armenia,

As a Measure of Defense in Any Possible Future War.

The Reply to the Queen's Address Agreed to in the House of Commens.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain Prospects.

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS." DETSCHAROFF'S REPLY INTENDED TO SKILL-FULLY CONCEAL BUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. 1 London, April 10-6 a. m.-Although Prince Gortschakoff has issued a reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, it is also in the form of an open dispatch, and, beyond defending the special points of the San Stefano Treaty attacked by the English Foreign

WILL CREATE LITTLE IF ANY CHANGE in the situation. English newspapers endeavor to draw from it the conclusion that Russia is ready to negotiate further for a modification of her terms, but there is absolutely nothing in the dispatch itself to warrant the conclusion. It is simply an answer to Lord Silesbury's criticism, and Prince Gortschakoff has carefully followed Lord Salisbury's example in

REFRAINING FROM MAKING ANRY DE TERCHEO. Bratenberry understand general attitude of suspense, and it is not impossible that this state of expectancy may be prolonged two or three weeks, though, on the other hand, it might end to-morrow.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY.

LONDON, April 9.—The Times issued a special edition to-night containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's dreular dispatch. The Prince contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be con-ciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Sclav State under the control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a develop-ment of principle established by the Constantiople Conference.

He continues: "Lord Salisbury admits that

a return to the programme of that Conference, pure and simple, is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty is inary, indicates that Russia .

nas not presudded definitive results, and has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed commission. "The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean Pow-

ers, whose commerce has always been a power-ful lever for their political influence, are likely to PROFIT FAR MORE THAN RUSSIA."

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the stipulations of the trenty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for, it is intended to avoid the appearance of cither establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on the reforms for the Greek provinces.

BESSARABIA.

There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by an inter-

national commission.

Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says Batoum is far, from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquitions in Armenia have

ONLY A DEFENSIVE VALUE. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of the war. If England wished to arrest them, she had only to join Russia in exercising pressure upon the Porte, which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war. England having refused to do so,

HAS NOW NO GROUND to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous.

The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with European trade with Persia conflicts with the statements pre-viously made by British Ministers. Such asserviously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. The complaints concerning indemnity are equally ill-founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In the deforment of the payment of the indemnity it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interest of all than a design to paralyze Turkey; but there is

NO REMEDY AGAINST SUSPICION.

TALKING BACK.

"The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations towards the Christians, and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are bury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties bitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united section of the process. the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English Government desires, namely, good government, peace, and liberty for the op-pressed populations. It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could at-

tain the desired end outside the preliminaries of the treaty of San Stefano, and yet at the TIME TAKE DUE ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHTS RUSSIA

HAS ACQUIRED by the sacrinces she has borne alone. "Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating side by side with the objections contained in that dis-patch some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

TIMES COMMENTS. LONDON, April 10-5 a. m.-The Times' leading editorial says Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peaceable

COMMENT.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 10—4 a. m.—A special from London says: "The reply of Prince Gortscha koff to Lord Salisbury's circular reached London last evening. It consists of twelve paragraphs categorically answering the objections to the treaty of San Stefano raised by England. Paragraph 10 was strangely omitted in the version published by the Times in its ex-tra edition last night. The tone of the whole dispatch of the Russian Chancellor is remarkable for calmness. The concessions that are of-fered regarding the boundaries of the new State

APPEAR CONCILIATORY, but it should be remembered that the lines drawn in the treaty have never been definite. The frankness with which Prince Gortschakoff eiterates Russia's firm determination not to surrender the results of the war, merits all praise from impartial men. Some copies of the Time containing the dispatch reached the House of Commons during the debate on the Queen's address, and the effect was to immediately cause a more peaceable feeling. The hope expressed that England will no long-er refuse to recognize the existence of a new order of things in Turkey seemed to give many statesmed matter for contemplation. Although

the tone of the dispatch is firm, NO YIELDING FROM THE FORMER ATTITUDE assumed by Russia is to be observed. The reply depreciates the importance of England's demands, giving plausible reasons for the pro-posed changes in the Ottoman Empire. Taken as a whole, the argument is fairly made. In high Russian official circles in London the opinion prevails that the document does not deal fully and peremptorily enough with the great questions at issue. It is asserted that, however mild and explanatory Prince Gorts-

chakoff's reply may be, it is TREATY of San Stefano. Again it is asserted that, al-though a slight rectification of the limits of Bulgaria may be agreed to, the formation of a

of the Balkans, in palities in 1830, has been positive ef the on by Russia. Russia offinot sllow the result gained by blood to be lost, and nothing further than a slight rectification of the Bulgarian lines will be conceded. The determination as expressed, looks very much like an ultima-

tum. If England desires war, RUSSIA WILL NOT REFUSE TO MEET HER the field, and will rely on the gallantry and patriotism of her valiant soldiery to vindicate her honor and dignity. The army that has reached Constantinople after heroic sacrifices will maintain the honor of Russia against all enemics. All rumors that have prevailed here, luring the past few days, of Russia's yielding. are unfounded.

RUSSIA CANNOT AND WILL NOT TIELD." A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that negotiations have been begun with England for the purpose of enabling both countries to back down from their present antagonistic positions. It is sug-gested that Russia shall quit San Stefano, and the English ficet retire from the Dardanelles, thus enabling each nation to show a desire for conciliation. We are not told whether the Russians propose to retire. They will certainly not leave Bulgaria until all matters relating to that portion of the disputed territory are settled to their entire satisfaction.

RUSSIA.

WHAT SHE DESIRES.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says Russia demands that the benefits obtained for the Christians shall not be secured by inefficacious stipulations like those of 1855, but by material guarantees. Russia can-not accept an ephemeral decision of a Congress, because it would not assure peace. If Europe be disposed to undertake the settlement of the Eastern question in the sense of emancipating the Christians Russia will not raise any difficulties, but the discussion of questions at issue must be inspired by confidence, not by jealousy.

THE CONGRESS.

London, April 9.-St. Petersburg telegrams say the feeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove objections to the assembling of the Congress.

LONDON, April 9.-A member of the Berlin banking-house of Mendelssohn was in Paris yes-terday, seeking the co-operation of the Paris houses concerned in last year's Russian loan, to place about 800,000,000 francs more, but was unsuccessful.

THE DANUBE. The Russian garrisons have relieved the Rou-nanians at Widin, Nicopolis, and Rahova, and the Russians now hold the Danube from its mouth to the Servine frontier.

GERMAN ARBITRATION SUGGESTED

mouth to the Servian frontier.

GERMAN ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—The Journal de St.
Petersburg says: "None can exercise a pacific influence better than the Berlio Cabinet, which inspires confidence at Vienna, London, and St.
Petersburg: 'If the Congress assembles for the discussion of new guarantees, Russia will test them with a sincere wish to find them sufficient."

ENGLAND.

A NEWSPAPER'S DEMAND.

LONDON, April 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "In view of the factious opposition which, not daring to move hostile resolutions, seeks to hamper the Government, by such speeches as those made by Lord Granville, Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyle, and of Giladstone's, cells upon the Goyernment to dissolve Pacliament, and thus terminate anarchy, which has partially paralyzed it during the last two years."

Is PARLIANENT.

LONDON, April 9.—In, the flouse of Commons to-night the debate on the address to the Queen in reply to her recent message was continued. Sir Wilfred Lawson, on benalf of the Radicals, moved an amendment, of which he

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Total Rout of the Forces Marshaled by the Railroad Lobby.

Gould, Huntington, and Dillon Compelled to Surrender at Discretion.

Passage of the Judiciary Committee's Funding Bill by a Vote of 40 to 19.

Blaine's Attempt to Tie the Hands of the Government Defeated.

The Stalwart Son of Maine Handled by Edmunds Without Gloves.

Significant Allusion to the Former's Experience in Bonds and Stocks.

Mr. Wood Cuts Loose His Tariff Bill with Accompanying Remarks.

THE LOBBY'S DOWNFALL. VICTORY OVER THE MAMMOTH PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD RING.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 9.—This has been a field day in the Senate, ending in a victory over the Railroad Ring which cannot fail of exerting a beneficent influence in every part of the country. At last, after a struggle lasting for years, in which the effort to impose on the great Pacific Railroad combinations conditions which would secure the Government's interests and the interests of their creditors was con-stantly bailled, a bili has passed the Senate which promises to effect that object. Gould Huntington, and Dillon were about the Senate all day, not as heretofore during the sessions, in the galleries, but in the members' lobby, behind the Speaker's chair, and in the rooms near by, while they held constant consultations with the members who were fighting their battle on the floor.

the door of which was unlocked, and held con-ferences in that splendid chamber as it he were for the time being the most important personage in the land. Senators did not scruple to be seen conferring with Gould and Huntington in the corridors before acting their part on the floor of the Scuate, and so ompipresent and pervading was the lobby influence at that end of the Capitol that nothing seemed to be wanting to complete the impropriety except the actual passing of money from client to advo-

made last night in the British Paritament the prospects of the assembling of the Congress are again thrown into the background.

GERMANY'S NON-INTERFREENCE.

BERLIN, April 9.—Notwithstanding the favorable reports in the press, there is reason to believe that Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit here. Germany declined to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Bessarabia. The Government has advised Bratiano and Earlin says it appears that Austria and Germany recognize the European character of the Bessarabian question, without, however, taking any direct steps to influence Russian resolves. cate.

Edmunds opened the debate, and Thurman closed it, or would have done so if Blaine had not, in violation of the courtesy of debate in another speech, delivered in his most brilliant wear the honors of the day.

Voorhee's speech was the apology of a demagogue who apparently had been convinced that the railroads were going to win. Matthews' bill and Chaffee's being withdrawn from considera-tion, the fight was waged over

tion, the fight was waged over
THE BLAINE AMENDMENT,
and during the whole afternoon it seemed likely
to be adopted. Thurman's determined attack
upon it, as the most complete surrender of the
public interests to the greed of the railroad
companies that any man had ever been bold
enough to propose in either House of Congross,
and worse in its effect than the loss of all the
money owed by the roads to the Government, WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, April 9.—The Mark Lane Express says: "Wheat is looking well. It has apparently suffered only a temporary check from the recent severe weather. Deliveries of En-glish wheat at Mark Lane and in the provinces have been very moderate, as grainers who could afford to hold their stocks have done so in the afford to bold their stocks have done so in the hope of realizing a further advance should the country become involved in war. As it is, prices have rallied from two to three shillings per quarter for English wheat from the recent lowest point, but the uncertainty of politics has caused millers to follow the rise with reluctance. American wheat is coming to hand freely of late. Still trade has for the time being found sufficient support in disquieting political rumors to prevent prices giving way under the weight of supplies. Monuar's business was fairly active, but although a sufficiently strong tone has prevailed, the number of sales made since has been decidedly limited. Some exception may be made in favor of Calcutta wheat, which was in better demand than other varieties, owing to the scarcity of good qualities on the spot, and the impossibility of stocks being replenished for some time, under which circumstances prices may be noted a shilling per quarter dearer on the week. Increased strength has been afforded trade by the Continental demand which has continued throughout the week. A considerable quantity of Indian and Russian wheat was taken for French and Belgian account." and worse in its effect than the loss of all the money owed by the roads to the Government, made the weaker members hesitate to sanction it. It was defeated by an unexpected majority. Blaine, who had so strongly committed himself to the Judiciary Committee's bill, provided the Government would allow its hands to be tied, now voted against it "on principle"; and Voorhees, who had declared that the bill was odious and intolerable without the Blaine attachment, when he saw that it was to pass made haste to get counted in with the majority. That

IT WILL PASS THE HOUSE there can be no doubt; indeed, to day the House Committee on Pacific Railroads unani-mously agreed to report a bill which is a copy

on this sinking-fund measure in Washington has ended disastrously. THE CLOSING DEBATE.

The following is an account of the closing de

The following is an account of the closing de bate in detail:

Senator Edmunds was the most notable feature of the day session. He displayed relentless energy in exposing the possible results of Jay Gould's schemes. His argument was one of great clearness, force, and brilliancy, although evidently made under circumstances of physical weakness. There were some striking passages between him and Blaine, to whom Edmunds referred in terms of scathing comment. Edmunds denounced the Blaine amendment as something entirely original and unique, saying that never before in the history of the American Congress had it been proposed to tie the hands of the sovereign power of the nation with respect to an administrative power and trust. He said that, if this amendment should be adopted, the United States would be powerless for twenty-two years, no matter what might happen, to take any action for the protection of the creditors of these great railroad corporations; that the original act of 1862 provided that po one should hold more than 200 shares of stock, but that the act of 1864 removed this restriction. The original act of 1862 contained the provision that the companies should account it before it became a law, but no other legislation had contained a similar provision. This showed that this proposition of Blaine was the first since the original act to contain such a provision, and that all previous legislation, was ,by virtue of the sovereign authority of the stock of the Union Pacific Road is held by one person,

MEANING JAY GOULD.

a gentleman whom he, (Edmunds) had long known, who had the most extraordinary administrative and financial abilities, and who he believed had been painted a good deal blacker than he was. But he was a private person, and quite at liberty to unload all his stock to morrow, and to throw the railroad into the possession of the sharks of Wall, street or into the hands of forginers; in which case it might fail into the condition of the Erie Road, when every guarantee and security of rights of cred

would be lost, and the Government would be

Blaine interrupted Edmunds to say that his position seemed to be that "while the railroad was in the management of Jay Gould [naming him] it was being well administered, but that if ld come into the possession of others it

nds said that he had not mentioned any rames; that the member from Maine was ob-taining a reputation for mentioning the names of private citizens in debate, and of retailing

Edmunds here referred to the pa Blaine's speech yesterday in which he spoke of a private conversation had with Thurman about his amendment before it was introduced, from which he sought to infer that Thurman had given it his favor.

Blaine retorted quickly that Edmunds had mentioned Gould.

inds replied that he had mentioned no name whatever; he had been scrupplously careful not to violate the proprieties of the Senate. Then came a passage which caused Blaine speedily to lose interest in the discussion. Edmunds said he had spoken of an individual as being painted blacker than he was. Edmunds declared tha he was willing to say this much of Blaine him-self. He had heard many.

CGLY STORIES CONCERNING BLAINE in connection with railway corporations, but h was willing to believe that he (Blaine) had been painted blacker than he was. The subject seemed to have little further interest Blaine. Edmunds referred several times with the greatest severity and sarcasm of Blaing. Once he described him as a man of seh guileless innocence and with such childlike ich that he supposed everybody in the world was as innocent as himself; that he was willing even to trust the parties who might have control of the Pacific Railway for a generation to

After Mr. Edmunds had finished his speech Illaine proposed a proviso to his amendment, which he said would obviate every objection that the imagination of the Schator from Veriont had conjured up, and which he believed did not exist in fact and reason. The proviso was in effect that annual payments in addition to the sums named in the bill should never be

less than \$600,000. DAN VOORHEES made a short speech supporting the Blain amendment. It sounded like the speech of a mendment as sping something which was not expected of him, and who had no good reasons for his cause. He argued against the Judiciary Committee bill on the ground that it was another stretch of authority by the National Government of the same kind and equally dangerous with those stretches of authority by which the National Government had destroyed and disrupted States and reconstructed them. It could hardly have been very satisfactory to Bisine to have his amendment supported upon such grounds, 4 Voorhees asked ciary bill provided for the full payment of the debt of the roads. Thurman re plied that it did not, and that there would re ain \$35,000,000. Upon being again asked by ontire debt, Thurman said because he could not get such a bill through the Senate. Howe, Allison, and Hill had a few last words, and at 5:30 there was

A MOTION TO ADJOURN. Up to that time the railroad lobby had not exrted that a yote would be taken to-day. This motion failed-yeas 29, nays 36. This made it evident that the Senate would sit it out. Slaine withdrew his formal amendment, and offered it again in a modified form, to which Thurman objected. It was not in order to offer it, as the yeas and nays had already been order-

ed. Blaine was very persistent, however, and Thurman withdrew his objection. Before Thurman began, Ferry, who a short time before had been in the chair, appeared sud-denly upon the floor, which he obtained by courtesy of Thurman, and made an earnest apcal for adjournment, stating that there were inbers who desired to speak, and concluding ed vigorously, stating that he did not yield for that purpose, and Ferry reluctantly withdrew

was in fact a proposition to repeal the section of the act of 1862 reserving to the Government authority to alter, amend, or repeal the charter; that the attorneys of the railroad companies had come before the Judiciary Com-mittee and had pleaded to have that reservation annuiled, offering much more liberal terms than those in the Judiciary Committee's bill; but to consent to any such arrangement. The ine amendment, Thurman thought, if adoptcd, would accomplish essentially THE END WHICH THE RAILROAD COMPANIES

and for one, he would never yield that authority. He preferred that the Judgary bill should ank to the bottom of the sen, and that the Government should lose every cert of the debt owed to it by the companies rather than relinquish to the railroads this rightful authority. The sums owed by the companies, in comparison with the great principle of Government control, were insignificant. trol, were insignificant.

Thurman attacked Voorhees' demagogism with impetuous impatience, as he did Stanley Matthews' charge about the Commission. Towards the conclusion he said that he did not see how anybody who believed the Judiciary bill un-

constitutional could vote for the Blaine amendment, which would confirm the constitutional provisions for twenty years with-out remedy. When he had concluded out remedy. When he had concluded Blatne made one of his characteristic audacious and triumphant speeches, treating Thurman's opposition to his amendment with ridicule, and acting as if confident of im

mediate victory. was taken upon his amedment, which resulted— 23 yeas to 34 nays, a stronger vote than anybody who had been watching the debates anticloated. Before the vote was taken upon the passage of the bill Blaine said he should not vote for the bill without his amendment, although he had previously said in a colloquy with Thurman that he had no opposition to the Judiciary bill upon the ground of constitutionality. A vote was then taken upon the final passage, which was 40 yeas to 19 nays.

PAIRS. The one first named would have voted for the bill had he been present, and the other one against it—Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Conkling; Hoar and Dawes; Howe and Joues, of Nevada; Kerkwood and Teller; McMillan and Cameron, of Wisconsin; Morrill and Chaffee; Withers and Ingalls.

Absent without pairs—Hamilton, Sharon, and Whyte. Hamlin was paired on the Blaine amendment and all positical questions with Saulsbury, but this was not regarded as a political question. Conkling had a statement.

anade that he was not opposed to the bill, but could not vote for some of its provisions. WHAT THE RAILROAD MEN SAY.

One of the representatives of the Pacific Rall-roads to-night, upon being asked what the effect of the action of the Senate would be, made the following statement. The view is rather more rose-colored than Thurman might possibly take, and is hardly consistent with the opposi-tion of the companies. This representative said in substance: "The vill is not considered by in substance: "The bill is not considered by the representatives of the railroad com-panies as very objectionable, and there is little doubt that they would prefer that it should become a law rather than that the ques-tion of the peruniary subjection of the com-panies to the Government should remain in its present unsettled condition. The Government has withheld from the companies since 1873 the whole amount earned by them by transportation for the Government, and has kept it in the without interest. The passage of the a bill would release one-half of this, as animously agreed in the Senate that er of the Government to after or amend

ture, and that no law could be passed changing their cuacted obligations. Nor have the com-panies objected to the Thurman bill on account of the large payments it requires. It provides that the Union Pacific shall pay into the Treasury of the United States \$850,000 a year, or so much thereof as, with the amount ue from the Government for trans etc., shall be equal to 25 per cent of the net earnings of the road. If the amount due for the Government transportation should itself equal one-fourth of the net earnings, then the Union Pacific Company would have no Union Pacific Company would have no cash payments to make. In point of fact, if this bill had been a law last year, the Union Pacific Company would have had to pay into the Treasury only about \$150,000 in cash; onefourth of the net earnings would have been about \$1,375,000, and the amount due to the Company for transportation for the Government was about \$1,280,000, leaving a balance to

be paid in cash of only about \$45,000." Some other features of the bill to which the representatives of the Company were opposed were explained by Senator Thurman in his speech in such a way as to remove many of the most serious objections to them.
IN THE HOUSE.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroads agreed to-day to report a bill identical with that which passed the Senate this evening, but subsequently reconsidered the vote, and will give the railroad people a hearing next Friday. As that Committee is soon to be called in the House, the subject may be taken up and disposed of there during the present session. The Pacific Railroad men will not probably renew their fight against the Funding bill in the House. They will ask the Committee to amend it some particulars, which the Committee is no likely to do, and then they will let it be adopted without much opposition. It is the general be lief to-night that if the bill from the Committee is not acted on soon the Senate bill will be ken from the Speaker's table and passed by large majority.

To the Western Associated Prica.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Thurman's
Pacific Railroad Funding bill, passed by the
Senate to-night, makes the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies pay into the Treasury of the United States, in addition to the whole of the Government's earnings, not to exceed for the former Company \$150,000 and for the latter \$300,000 per year. The Government has heretofore retained all of the Government earnings, although one-half of them ha been due to companies. The objection made to the bill was not as to the amount to be paid into the Sinking Fund, but to other sections of the bill, including the declaration of the right to amend, alter, or repeal the bill should it become

a law. Senator Thurman, in his remarks to-day, explained these sections in a manner which de prived them to some extent of their objection ole features. The amount due the compani hereafter from the Government for transporta been held in the United States Treasury without benefit or interest to the companies, will, in mediately on the bill becoming a law, bear com pound interest as a part of the Sinking Fund,

THE TARIFF BILL.

MR. WOOD'S EXPLANATION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—In present the Tariff bill to the House this morning, Mr. Wood did not discuss the details, but confined himself to the general propositions involved. He presented the objections to the present Tariff law, and said the Committee has not undertaken to reform all the abuses of the present tariff. Though fully conscious of the necessity of effecting many radical changes sooner or later, we were content with a simpli-fication of the methods of assessing the duties, changing the phraseology so as to avoid ambiguity and doubt as to the proper duty to be levied, making a large curtailment in the number of articles to be assessed for duty, and engrafting upon the law important provisions looking to a more liberal comurse with foreign tons. The changes proposed lesigned to be the foundation for a pe

designed to be the foundation for a permanent measure comprehending new principles. The bill responsible with the present laws. The bill response has but one list, so called, and that is the dutiable one. It has no compound rates, the duties being either ad valorem or specific, and the latter as far as practicable. It comprises 247 classes of articles and 575 articles, against the large number comprised in the present law. It has no free list as such. All articles not enumerated and specifically named are to be admitted free. In lieu of the duties now levied upon the cost and charges added to the original cost or value of the articles imported at the place of production or export, which has been a source of so much litigation between the Government and importers, the bill fixes an allowance of 5 per cent, equally applicable to all merchandise coming in under the advalorem principle. It levies a discriminating duty of 10 per cent additional upon all merchandise imported from and the growth and production of any country which discriminates against the United States in the admission of our products to their ports.

Another and important provision is that which proposes to establish manufacturing bonded warehouses, and the benefit of drawback upon all exported goods containing any foreign material subject to duty. It is designed to encourage the exportation of American manufactured products of every character, by affording them the raw material free of duty, so that they can compete with any other like manufactures in the markets of the world. We believe that it is only necessary to afford our people an equal chance with all others in order to prove to foreign mations that we are equal. It not superior, to them in our manufactures. The bill will materially reduce the cost of collecting the customs revenue. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasnry for 1877 gives the cost of collecting revenue for customs as \$3,501,000. I may safely claim that the simplification, together the the customs revenue. ding new prin

gives the cost of collecting revenue for customs \$6,501,000. I may safely claim that the sim

gives the cost of collecting revenue for customs as \$3,50,00. I may safely claim that the simplification, together with the curtailment of the number of dutiable articles and the abolition of the free list, will reduce this sum at least 15 percent. Another considerable saving will be gained in the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to consolitate the collection districts, now a source of large and unnecessary outlay. Many of them are kept up at several thousand dollars' expense without producing any return whatever in the way of duties collected. I estimate the saving in these two items at 30 percent, which will be equivalent to \$1,300,000.

Some apprehensions have been entertained that the reduced rates proposed will cause a loss of revenue. There is no necessity for fear on this account. The removal of the ambiguities of the present tariff, and the easy and speedy liquidation of the entries which will follow, will operate as much to increase importations as the proposed reduced rates will cause the loss of revenue. The many obstructions now existing in entering goods at Custom-Houses, and of speedily assertaining the amount of duty to be paid, will, under the present system, be very much, if not altogether, removed. A merchant will know in advance the exact amount of duty to be paid, which will facilitate commerce, and the Government will collect the duty without delay or fligation. Those who are not familiar with the present machinery used in collection of duties will be slow to believe the great losses to the Treasury which are constantly occurring in consequence. It has been estimated that the Government loses from 10 to 15

mean losses to the Freasury which are constantly occurring in consequence. It has been estimated that the Government loses from 10 to 15 per cent of the amount it should collect. The losses occurring by evasions of the law, collusion with officials, and smugging, will, if the reforms proposed be carried out, be much lessented, and the opportunity for frauds and the demoralizing effect upon Government officers prevented.

Mr. Wood gave the following estimate of the revenues under the new Tariff bill.

Schedule A, cotton goods and cotton fabrics. glassware...
Schedule C, hemp, flax, and manufactures
Schedule D, spirits and wines...
Schedule E, metals and manufactures 3, 555, 000

is in Sec. 3 of the bill, being 5 per cent on all ratues of goods paying an additional duty, es-imated at \$200,000,000, \$3,500,000. On mer-chandise from countries that have detailed

ing out ofth

saving in collection of duties 20 per cent on \$6,500,000; \$1,300,090. Total, \$140,620,138. Estimated revenue and saving by the bill reported by the Committee of Wavs and Messas, \$140,620,138. Actual revenue for the last year, \$130,-356,493; gain of revenue, \$9,663,643. DOORKEEPER FIELD.

HIS POLITICS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Democrat seem to have served themselves a terrible trick yesterday in the election of a Doorkeeper, since he turns out by his own showing to be a Repub-lican. He has been serving under the Repub-lican Commissioners of this District for some time, and has also been a candidate for foreign appointment indorsed as a Republican by Reublicans. If he is much of a Democrat he has succeeded in keeping the fact very quiet. These, at least, are stated by Democrats to be the facts, and, from the general uncasiness to-day to learn the whole truth, it is evident that the to learn the whole truth, it is evident that the fear is widespread among them that the last move in the Doorkeeper business is the worst and most ludicrous of all.

Gen. Field took possession of his office today. He was soon besieged by importunate place-hunters. It is not supposed that he will make many changes. Donovan, Assistant-Doorkeeper under Polk, has resigned.

PILLO'S aCCESSION.

Doorkeeper under Polk, has resigned.

\*\*FIELD's SECESSION.\*\*

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

St. Paul., Minn., April 9.—The dispatch today on authority of a gentleman of this city
acquainted with the Doorkeeper says that
resignations in 1861 from the Second Cavalry
caused Field to be promoted from First Lieu
tenant to Captain at Carlisle Barracks. All
the officers of the regiment were required to
renew their allegiance to the United States
Government. Field took the oath with the
others without hesitation, and showed his feeling by having his sabres ground so that his company would have little trouble in cutting off
Rebel heads. Subsequently, just before intercourse ceased, Capt. Field went with his wife to
see her relatives in Virginia. She was a Mason,
and her father told Field he'd cut him off unless
he abandoned the Yankee army and joined the
Confederates. This threat of disinheritance
and the persuasion of relatives and friends in
Virginia probably caused him to turn traitor.
His acquaintance feels sure he was at least loyal
when he started for Virginia. PIELD'S SECESSION. hen he started for Virginia.

CURRENCY MATTERS. SILVER COIN AND CERTIFICATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Since the pass age of the Silver bill the Government has coined something more than one and one-half millions of the new dollars. These are mostly still in the Pennsylvania mints, but will soon b sent to the Sub-Treasury in New York City. The new silver certificates will be ready to-morrow. It will not be many days before customs dues will be paid in these certificates, the silver remaining in the Sub-Treasuries. The new dollars will be used for buying bullion. The books at the Treasury this morning show that only 200,000 new dollars are now in circulation. The amount of subsidiary silver coin now in possession of the Government is \$5,500,000, which the Department regards as sufficient to redeem all fractional currency that will ever be presented There is still about \$17,000,000 of fractions currency outstanding, but the Treasury of-ficials think that less than one-third of it will ever be presented for redemption.

THE COMMITTEES. The Finance Committee of the Senate discussed the bill to repeal the Resumption act, and agreed to take a final vote on Friday. The Committee decided it was inexpedient to build new mints, and agreed upon an appropriation of \$75,000 to reopen the New Orleans Mint.

The House Committee on Coinage has nearly ompleted its report on additional minting fa completed its report on additional minting fa-cilities. It will recommend the reopening of the mints at New Orleans and Charlotte, N. C., and may provide for new mints at Indian-apolis or Kunsas City. Suitable buildings have been offered to the dovernment free of charge at both these cities.

BUCKNER'S CURRENCY BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, B. C. April 9.—W. Kindyner's

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Mr. 1 bill to substitute Treasury notes for Nationa Bank notes will be considered in the House April 23, provided it does not interfere with the Tariff or Appropriation bills, or the pending special orders.

HISTORICAL.

one of the papers filed at the White House in support of the claims of Mrs. Mulligan to the Chicago Pension-Agency: .

in support of the claims of Mrs. Mulligan to the Chicago Pension-Agency:

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. II. 1878.—To the Hon. Entherford B. Hayes, President of the United States—Sir: The undersigned members of Congress from the State of the United States—Sir: The undersigned members of Congress from the state of lilinois, irrespective of party, take the liberty of adding their recommendation to the many strong documents which Mrs. Marian Mulligan—the widow of one of the most gallant officers whom our noble State has sent to the battle-field, now an applicant for the office of Pension-Agent—will present in support of her claim.

It is hardly necessary to remind your Excellency of the gallant deeds of Col. Mulligan, and how he held defending the flag of his country, and how his young brother-in-law—the brother of Mrs. Mulligan—was killed while he held his dying commander and desrest relative in his arms. The death of Col. Mulligan is one of the saddest, and at the same time one of the proudest, episodes of the War, and history will preserve it to the coming generations.

Mrs. Marian Mulligan—the once happy bride of a noble man, made a widow after a happy union of short duration, who has given a husband and a brother, at one and the same time, to the country—is justly entitled to the recognition of that country. She has not only sacrificed the lives of hereself and of three children, made orphans in earliest childhood. A grateful people chrish the memory of the failen here, and it is now for the Government to give expression to that sense of gratitude by granting the soldier's widow and the soldier's orphans material aid, and thereby save their homestead from being taken away from them.

The term of the present incumbent is about to the country and the soldier's widow and the soldie

and the soldier's orphans material aid, and thereby save their homestead from being taken away from them.

The term of the present incumbent is about to expire, and a new appointment is to be made, according to law. We fully recognize the great, honest, and efficient services rendered by Miss Ada Sweet; and that, if it was an ordinary Government office, under the application of Civil-Service reform principles, she would be entitled to be retained. But we respectfully submit that those principles are not applicable to the office of a Pension-Agent. This is an office which ought to be made serviceable for the reward and support of gallant soldiers and their reliets, provided they possess the necessary qualifications. Acting upon this principle, Col. Sweet—who, after having been wounded, was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and honored with the command of Camp Doughs—received the appointment of Pension-Agent, which office he held til he died—his daughter, Miss Ada Sweet, holding the position of clerk. It was no more than an act of justice that afterwards Miss Sweet was herself appointed Pension-Agent,—thereby enabling her to support and educate her younger brothers and sisters. But the country ought not to bestow all its gifts upon one family, who, in the course of many years, had had an opportunity of saving a small fortune; there are other chidren of the country who have the same, if not stronger, claims upon the gratitude of the country, and, who ought not to be nezlected upon the presense that Civil-Service-reform principles demand the retention of an officer who originally had been appointed for the very reason for which Mrs. Mulligan now seeks the appointment. If rotation in office is even demanded as an act of justice and equity.

We submit the application of Mrs. Mulligan to your fair and just consideration. Very respectfully, fully,

It is believed this document was also signed by the following Congressmen from Illinois,—all Democrats: Carter Harrison, Sparks, Springer, Eden, Townshend, Morrison.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROPOSED MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Speciat Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Gens. Sher-Delogates have long urged Congress to build a telegraph line from Deadwood to Fort Elhs, Mon., via the Sloux military posts. As the In dians never interfere with telegraph lines, through superstition, it has been maintained that the line, in addition to its acknowledged value to the Government, would have tendency to keep Indians from committing depredations. The Senate Military Committee to-day agreed to a bill appropriating \$30,000 for building this

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY POSTAL COMMIS To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The report of Washington, D. C., April 9.—The report of the Special Commission on Railway and Mail Transportation was presented to both Houses of Congress to-day. It is signed by Daniel M. Fox and George A. Bassett, the Postal Commission, who recommend space and speed, instead of weight, as the basis of compensation, reserving the privileges contended for by the Post-Office Department, and giving to the public better mail facilities than ever before. The expenditures under the rates recommended will not be materially increased over those of the present fear. The tabulated returns show a variation of from 233 to 104 mills in the operating expenses per linear foot of train, while the receipts range from 364 to 1,096 mills, showing that the profit on some roads, where the rates are low, is larger than on other roads where the rates are high, and, therefore, the adoption of an average rate, applicable to all lines, that would give to each route a uniform percentage of profit, was impracticable.

The Commission say they are convinced that the postal-car system has now become a necessity in conducting the business of the country, and that the public at large would demand its continuance even if the expenses of the Government were largely increased thereby.

Nominations.

The President has nominated James Dumars Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Mo.; James C. Tolman, Surveyor-General for Oregon.

Postmasters—Mrs. Susan H. Burbridge, Hop-kinsville, Kv.; Edgar A. Tribon, Tecumseh, Mich.; Harrison H. Wheeler, Ludington, Mich.; Fred E. Clary, Sidney, Neb.

Mich.; Harrison H. Wheeler, Ludington, Mich.; Fred E. Clary, Sidney, Neb.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL,
as reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations, is amended by the addition of the following items: For the Government Insane Asylum, \$14,589; for Mints and Assay Offices, \$17,600; for the survey of the South Pass, Mississippi River, \$7,500; for expenses of operating the DesMoines Canal, Mississippi River, as a free highway, \$7,500; for the amount due the New Brunswick & Canada Railway Company, under arrangement with the Postmaster-General, for carrying United States mails, \$11,935; for taking observations of the total solar eclipse, July 29 next, \$8,000; powell's survey of the Rocky Mountains, \$5,000; Hayden's survey, publication of maps and charts, \$20,000; miscellaneous expenses of the Senate, extra session, \$14,742. narts, \$20,000; miscellaneous expenses of the senate, extra session, \$14,742.

The House deficiency appropriation for sub-istence of the army is increased by \$300,000.

In increase of \$11,000 is proposed for the work

An increase of \$11,000 is proposed for the work on the Capitol grounds, and an addition of \$10,000 is made to the House item for printing for the Patent-Office. The additions proposed by the Senate Committee aggregate about \$480,000.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Secretary Thompson to day issued his order, the substance of which has heretofore been published, to commanders of all United States men-of-war in the South Pacific waters concerning the Coolie trade. ing the Coolie trade.

THE CABINET MEETING \$88,908,322; for the same period this year, \$83, 179,933; decrease, \$5,728,388.

179,933; decrease, \$5,728,388.

The Post-Office Department has received a report stating that the officers engaged in trying to arrest the robbers who stopped the train on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad and robbed the express and mails have had a skirmish with the outlaws, who are in force. The assistance of the State authorities has been invoked to effect a capture.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—In the Senate Mr. Morrill reported from the Finance Comlittee a bill to repair and put in operation the Mint at New Orleans. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Morrill said it was the opinion of the Committee that this would afford all the necessary additional Mint facilities. The General Deficiency bill was reported or

ne calendar. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate com-pensation to railroads for the transportation of The Senate passed a bill to provide a code of

army regulations.

The bill for the relief of W. C. Synder, of Illinois, was passed.

The bill to provide for a public building at Kansas City, Mo., passed.

On motion of Mr. Teller the bill to authorize he construction of a narrow-guage railroa A large number of amendments, including the cutting off branches and striking out the words

narrow-gauge," were agreed to. Pending final action the morning hour expired. At the expiration of the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished systems, the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, was considered, and Mr. Edmunds advocated the bill the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds dissented entirely with Messrs. Matthews and Hill as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation. If the corporations should encount in preaking down legislation at this

should succeed in oreaking down legislation at this the time would come when the voice of the people. It is the people of the pe Yet it was proposed to tie the bands of this sover-eign administrative power behind its back for twenty-two years, nearly an entire generation. He did not think the gentleman from Maine would, upon reflection think this was an entirely safe mode of reflection think this was an entirely safe mode of procedure. He said that it might happen that the stock should pass into the hands of foreign holders, who might bedevil the roads and bring about a state of things where there would be no net earnings, the interest on first-mortgage bonds would not be paid, and all would go down in value. Yet the Senator from Maine, in the innocence of his nature, supposing everybody was as honest as himself, would fold his hands and allow himself to be put in a bag and placed in the custody of the Union Pactific Railroad.

Mr. Blaine, interrupting, said the Senator had referred to Jay Gould.

Mr. Edmunds said he had not referred to Jay Gould or any other individual.

Mr. Blaine insisted that has had, in a reference to a stockholder who held a large quantity of stock.

Mr. Blaine insisted tina he had, in a reference to a stockholder who held a large quantity of stock, and who was painted blacker than he really was.

Mr. Edmunds.said there were many men who were not so black as they many painted. There were Senators who were not so black as they had been painted in connection with stocks. He had not indulged in any personal references, and rarely referred to individuals hymanac.

Mr. Blaine proposed to amend his amendment so as to remove every objection to it raised by the Senator from Vermont, by adding a provise that the annual amount to be paid, in addition to the net earnings and one-half the transportation, shall never be less than \$600,000, and nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to waive any existing claim of the Government against the roads.

Mr. Voorhees advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. Blaine, and in his remarks asked Thurman if he did not consider that the present bill made the Government secure against loss.
Mr. Thurman replied that he did not.
Mr. Voorhees asked wby, then, he did not perfect such a bill as would do so.
Mr. Thurman said because he could not get such a bill through this Senate.
Mr. Voorhees went on to declare that he had in the reconstruction and other acts of Congress seen Mr. Voorhees went on to declare that he had in the reconstruction and other acts of Congress seen repeated disregard of constitutional obligations, and contended that the present bill went beyond the constitutional limitation as to the right of contract. He hoped the amendment of the Senator from Maine would be adopted. The scenes of past weeks about this Capitol should not be repeated if it could be avoided. If the bill was not acceptable, then let the Judiciary Committee do its work over again, and prepare a bill that would be an acceptable finality.

After further decate, Mr. Windom, from the Committee of Conference on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary cierks, reported a disagreement, and Messrs. Windom, Dorsey, and Beck were appointed members of a new Conference Committee.

The Chair also appointed Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Eaton as members of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of In a Chair into before the Senate a number of House bills, including that to place the name of Gen. Shields on the retired list/of the army.

Mr. Gordon wanted present action on this bill.

Mr. Edmunds objected. He would not single out a single individual to help the House out of its scrape.

Mr. Allison advocated the amendment proposed

	TEAS.	
Allison.	Eaton,	Morrill.
Barnum.	Ferry.	Paddock.
Blaine,	Gordon.	Patterson,
Bruce.	Hill.	Rollins,
Cameron (Wis.),	Inguits.	Sargent,
Chaffee,	Jones (Fla.),	Saunders.
Conover,	Kellegg,	Spencer.
Dawes,	Lamar,	Teller.
Dennis,	Matthews,	Windom-29.
Dorsey,	Mitchell,	Sept 1
	NATE.	
Anthony,	Davis (W. Va.),	McPherson,
Armstrong,	Edmunds,	Maxey.
Balley.	Eustis,	Merrimon,
Bayard,	Garland,	Morgan,
Beck,	Grover,	Oglesby.
Booth.	Harris,	Plumb,
Burnside,	Hereford,	Randolph,
Butler.	Johnston,	Ransom,
Christianey,	Kernan,	Saulsbury,
Cockrell,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Coke,	McDonald,	Voorhees,
Davis (III.).	McMillan.	Wadleigh-33.

proposed to make a law that should stand for twenty long years, and it proposed to go farther and surrender the power to alter, amend, or repeal. For many years the roads had sought this surrender, but this was the first time such a proposition had been made by a Senator on this floor or Representative in the House of Representatives, If the roads could obtain this surrender, they would give much more than the sun named in the amendment. The reservation was put in the bill to retain for the Government the control over contracts with these corporations. Sooner than see it

YEAS.

Eaton, Ferry, Gordon, Hill, 5 Kellogg, Matthewa,

On motion of Mr. McCreery, the Senate took u the bill repealing the Bankrupt act, and, pendin its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Wright offered a concurrent resolution, proposing to issue \$400,000.000 in United State notes, to be known as "national money." If recites at length the present business distret throughout the country, and directs the issue of the country of

cites at length the present business distress throughout the country, and directs the issue of \$400,000,000 in United States notes, to be a legal-teader for all debts, public and private, and to be placed in circulation at the earliest moment. Referred. Mr. Wright asked to have the resolution printed in the Record, but it was objected to by Mr. Townsend, who said that the workingmen could not afford to pay for printing the stemp speeches of the grantimen.

cooks not arrord to pay for printing the stemp speeches of the gentlemen.

Mr. Buckner, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill providing for the issue of \$322,790,810 of Treasury notes for the regirement of National Bank notes, which are to be received in payment of one-third of customs duties. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Whole.

Mr. Durham, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree, the only point of agreement being on the item inserted by the Senate appropriating \$20,000 for postal clerks.

Mr. Blount (one of the conferees) defended the action of the House conferees, and agreed that the deficiency in the Post-Office Department grew out of the postal-car system, which was one of the hobbies of the Post-Office Department, and that the House should not yield in that matter, but stand by the Committee on Appropriations.

nounces of the rost-orace Department, and that the House should not yield in that matter, but stand by the Committee on Appropriations.

After some discussion the report was agreed to, and a new Conference Committee ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ewing the report of the conference between the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered printed.

vis (III.),

Gathering of Bourbons and Lush-Guzzlers at Springfield.

Preparations of the Slate-Makers for Thursday's Convention.

A Widespread Feeling that Cook

The Springfield Election Somewhat Mixed,

Davis (III.), Maxey,

Mr. Thurman's amendment providing for the
indorsement of the Sinking-Fund bonds by the Secetary of the Treasury was then adopted.

Messrs. Sargent and Chaffee, stating that it was
wident that all amendments to the bill were to be
orded down, withdrew their respective amend-THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 9.—It has been many years since the Democracy of Illinois met in State Convention without first accepting the dictation of Chicago. To-night, the second one before the Convention, finds delegates from thirty counties, and all the candidates present, with Cook County absent, and no one to inquire for or about the views of her statesmen. Among the distinguished Democrats present are Gen. John Charles Black, of Vermillion; ex-Congressman Tom McNeely, of Menard; Judges Burnett, of Madison; Duff, of Cairo; Walker, of Carlinville; Dr. Gar-rard, of Lawrence; Maj. Prickett, of Madison; Congressman Townshend, of Gallatin; including Gov. Palmer, James C. Robinson, and the Capital statesmen.

candidates for Treasurer, came this morning, and have had quarters at the Leland. Each man seems certain of success, and they conduct their campaign harmoniously and earnestly. Cronkrite claims Cook County, Priekett a heavy delegation in Central and Southern Illinous, while Pool and his brother-in-law, Congressman Townshend, are certain of Egypt. I find, however, an undercurrent setting strongly in favor of Prickett and Pool uniting their forces as against Cronkrite and Chicago. This movement is being headed by ex-Representative Sharp, of Wabash. For Superintendent, Etter has larcely the odds as against Jack, his principal opponent. Everybody speaks well of Etter for refusing the National nomination. He also claims Cook County. For Clerks of the two courts there is an army of candidates, with no particular strength accredited to any one. McCormick and the Cook County delegates are expected in the morning, when the Convention and other matters will be discussed and agreed upon. Alexander Starne, for whom Sangamon County is instructed to vote for Treasurer, has not been about the Leland to-day, nor has any of his friends. He does not seem to make much of a canyass. Senators Hoener, of Monros, and Kromer, of Mudison, nave also arrived, the former a soft and the latter a hard-money man. A caucus will be held in the ladies' ordinary of the Le-land Wednesday night.

For Evertain Store the results over the railroads for delegates attending the Democratic State Convention to be held in this city on Thursday, April 11 next, the Chicago & Alton Railroad agrees to carry delegates from all stations to and from the Convention at one fare and one-fifth of a fare for the round trip.

Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered printed.

Mr. Wood moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Tariff bill, and asked unanimous consent that a time be fixed for terminating the ceneral debate upon the bill.

Mr. Kelley objected to a limited debate upon one of the most intricate and vitally important bills brought to the attention of the House.

Mr. O'Neill suggested that there should be night sessions of the House held every evening of the week for the purpose of allowing members who might desire to make speeches on the bill to do so, and not take up the valuable time of the House.

Mr. Wood withdrew his request for limiting the time for the debate.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler in the chair) upon the Tariff bill. As soon as the House was in Committee of the As soon as the House was in Committee of the Whole Mr. Conger raised a point of order that bills on calendar must be considered in order.

The Chair overruled the point of order on the ground that the House had voted to go into Committee on the Tariff bill specially.

Mr. Wood. Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, then made a long speech in explanation and advocacy of the bill. In the course of Mr. Wood's speech, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a manufacturer of hay-forks at Jackson, Mich. stating that industry required no protection, and that it was able to compete with foreign manufacturers not only in the home markets.

foreign manufacturers not only in the home market but in foreign markets.

Mr. Conger asserted that the work of the firm a dane by convicts, who were paid at the fate of 32 cents a day.

Mr. Wood, however, declined to yield to Conger for any further statement on that point.

Then, said Conger, I call time on the gentleman, who is only speaking by courtesy of the House.

The Chairman informed Mr. Conger that Mr. Wood's time having been extended by unanimous consent, he was entitled to a second hour.

Mr. Wood then proceeded with and concluded his speech, warning the opponents of the measure that if they should succeed in defeating it the time was near at hand when the people would not be satisfied with so mild a measure.

Mr. Banks obtained the floor to speak in opposition to the bill, but yielded to a motion that the Committee rise. The Committee thereupon rose.

Mr. Glover asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to provide for the payment of the clerk and experts of his Committee from the time of their appointment to the time of their being sworm into office (a delay having occurred through inadvertence), but Mr. White objected.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10-1 a. m.—Indica-tions. For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the storm centre will move to the northeastward, accompanied by rain and followed by clearing weather, rising barometer, southwest veering to north-west winds, stationary or lower temperature.

west winds, stationary or lower temperature.

A GREAT STOIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHOUX CITY, Ia., April 9.—A terrific wind and snow storm is in progress here to-night. It commenced to rain yesterday afternoon, and continued till about noon to-day, when it began snowing, with a high north wind. The snow melts about as fast as it falls, but the wind is increasing in violence, and is now blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the temperature is growing colder. The storm is general over the northwestern part of this State and Minnesota, and as far west as Fort Randall, Dak.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. Bar. Thr In. Wind. Vel. Rn.



ELGIN, ILL.
Special Disasteh to The Tribune.
ELDIN, Ill., April 9.—Mayor Reeves made the following appointments of city officers, which were confirmed by the Council to-night: Clerk William F. Sylla; Attorney, O. P. Chisholm William F. Sylla; Attorney, O. P. Chisholm; Sexton, H. B. Waters; Grave-Digger, Patrick Gayly; Physician, D. E. Burlingame; City Sealer, L. A. Baldwin; Surveyor, Garrett Rosencrauz; Pound-Master, J. Scanlan; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, R. R. Parkins; Assistants, E. S. Eno and A. Fisa; Foreman of the Hose Company, G. H. Vall; Assistants, Louis Schroeger and Charles Cass. The appointment of Hugh Murphy for City Marshal, S. Ransenberger for Street Commissioner, and James Kirkpatrick for Night Policeman, were not confirmed by the Council, and were held over until the next Council meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, April 9 .- The civil suit of James A. Wheeler against Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, for the recovery of damages amounting to \$420,000 for the destruction of a plantation in Louisiana

during the War, has been set down for trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 24th ist.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.—Ex-Secretary

the Navy Robeson has been taken into the
unter murder case as associate counsel for the

prisoner,

Special Despatch to The Tribuse,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—The State
Chartties and Reform hold their anning this evening. Officers will be ele

POLITICAL.

County Need Not Apply.

but a Republican Success.

things have busily engaged the assembled wis-dom—one to secure a thorough working State Committee and the affirmation of the Indiana latform. Upon these, leaving out Palmer and a few hard-money men, the men here are a unit. The selection of candidates is a secondary conideration. Another thing is clearly apparent. Any effort to make a bid for the National support will be indignantly frowned down. What the men here say is: "Only give us one more good, old-fashioned, square Democratic fight, and we will stand or fall by the result." Never in twenty years have I known the leaders of the Democracy so hopeful and enthusiastic. Maj. W. R. Prickett of Madison, E. L. Cronk-rite of Stevenson, Marshall Pool of Gallatin, candidates for Treasurer, came this morning, and have had quarters at the Leiand. Each

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—At the Springeld city and town election to-day a very large ote was polled, but the tickets are so much scratched that it will probably be late before a definite result can be announced. Indications favorthe success of a majority of the Republican nominees, but the vote is so close that it is named to estimate. The Liquor League nomi-nee for City Clerk carries the north wards. Dr. J. A. Vincent, Democrat, is elected Mayor 165 plurality over Lane, Republican, and Re-inson, National and Temperance. Frank Reiss Liquor League nominee for Clerk, over Dubo Republican, and Swinney, Democrat. Kar Republican, is elected City attorney.

PEORIA. Convention was held here to-day. W. T. Dow-dall was Chairman and H. P. Day Secretary. The following-named gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention: W. T. Dow delegates to the State Convention: W. T. Dow-dail, John Warner, W. P. Bush, J. H. Beidler, Robert S. Bibb, G. A. Wilson, R. J. Bell, L. Harmon, H. Truitt, Daniel Hitchcock, George B. Foster. On motion of J. S. Lee, the delegates were instructed to vote for S. S. Jack for Super-intendent of Public Instruction. Strong resolu-tions were unanimously passed, condemnatory of Congress for not electing Gen. Shields Door-keeper.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 9.—One of the most ting municipal elections that has ever occurred in this city passed off to-day, and the result is being celebrated right lustily all over the city. Mr. James Hastings was elected Mayor by a large majority over the present incumbent, M. A. McKey. Messrs, S. Dudgeon, T. T. Newport, E. Coleman, and Mont Andress were elected Aldermen.

ALBANY, N. Y. ALBANY, N. Y., April 9 .- Michael N. Nolan (Dem.) was elected Mayor by a plurality of over 1,000. The Workingmen's candidate ran nearly as high as the Republican candidate.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

ery Mysterious Meetings of New York Capitalists and Bankers with Secretary Sherman Yesterday—Explanation of the Supposed Objects of the Parleys.

New York, April 9.—Monday afternoon select dozen or so of private bankers and repre-sentatives of National Banks received invita-tions, marked "Private," to meet Secretary Sherman-the bankers at 11, and the bank representatives at 1 p. m.-at the Bank of Com merce, on important business. There was only a small attendance at either meeting. At the first were present Mr. Schleff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Jacob Vermilye, of Vermilye & Co.; Joseph Seligman, a representative of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Howard Potter, of Brown Bros. & Co.; Mr. Ellis, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; August Belmont, and a member of the firm of Vonhoffman & Co. At the second President Coe of the American Exchange President Toward of the American Exchange, President Tappan, of the Gallatin National, President Snerman of the Mechanics' President Vatt of the National Bank of Commerce, Cashier Seney of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Fahnestock, representing the First National Bank, responded. Assistant Treasurer Hillas Bank, responded. Assistant Treasurer Hill-house was also in attendance. Secretary Sherman's private secretary took full minutes of all that was said for future reference. All present at both meetings were put under the strictest obligation of secrecy, and Secretary Sherman flatly and positively refused to impart any information, until to morrow. fatly and positively refused to impart any information until to-morrow, when he said he might have something of interest to give to the pease. It was learned, however, from trustworthy sources, that this mystery had no more awful purpose than to temporarily conceal a proposition by the Secretary to the parties above mentioned of this nature: The Secretary wishes to sell \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds for gold. He wants the New York banks and bankers to guarantee to take them between now and Jan. 1, 1879, in quantities of from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 at a time, as they may need them. There is to be no syndicate, but each purchaser is to act independently of the other. This would give him \$100,000,000 more gold toward resumption. There was considerable discussion at both meetings. The bankers did not want to take 4 per cent bonds. They asked the Secretary to offer 4% or 5s, but this he declined to do for the present, or, at least, without first cancelling all past due coupons. This was not satisfactory to the bankers at the price named. They afterward expressed their willingness to take the 4s on the same terms on which the Syndicate had had them—par and one-fourth of 1 per cent off as commission, but the Secretary would not listen to any discount. Finally, seeing no understanding was possible, Secretary Sherman adjourned the conference with the remark that he would remain in town two days, and be happy to hear further suggestions in the interval. Between the meetings Mr. Sherman visited the Sub-Treasury, but not, so far as could be learned, on official business.

FINANCIAL.

DETROIT, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—Gardner K. Clark's affairs are reported to-day to be in process of satisfactory adjustment with his creditors. Statements are published from him here that he did not intend to defraud anybody, but ab self under advice of his c

BELOIT, WIS.

BELOTT, Wis., April 9.-W. G. Main, of Madidry-goods merchants of this city, this afternoon sold the stock at auction to J. C. Cutter, o Madison, for \$14,500, half cash, the balance is thirty and sixty days, which is a trille more than 47% per cent of the New York cost. The estate will pay from 55 to 60 cents on the dollar.

CHARLESTON, MASS. Boston, Mass., April 9.—The restrictions of the new Savings-Bank law have been applied to the Charleston Five-Cent Bank.

FIRES.

A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION. Speciai Dispotch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 9.—Early this morning the Village of Rockford, fourteen miles north of here, a fire destroyed about twenty-five buildings in the business centre of the town on the north side of Courtland street, the principal street in the village. The fire began in an outbuilding adjoining the Red-Ribbon Club's hall, and the viliagers believe it was set by an enemy of the Club to destroy their nall only. Something of a wind was blowing. though it was raining, and, in less than two hours, it had burned all the buildings from there to the track of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Help was asked from here, and an engine and hose-cart were sent, going the fourteen miles in fifteen minutes, but they could do no good, as the fire had destroyed all in its way, and there was no water-supply. The "bucket brigade" did well in preventing the m its way, and there was no water-supply. The "bucket brigade" did well in preventing the fire from crossing the street. The principal losers are as follows: Irons & Coon, general store, building and part of contents, \$5,000; Lapham House and barn and much of the contents, \$5,000; Stinson House and barn, owned by H. N. Stinson, and occupied by E. B. Lapham, \$5,000; Ebeneze Allen, building containing Red-Ribbon Hall, \$1,500; H. K. Crissman, two buildings, \$600; E. S. Martin & Co., jewelers, \$1,200 to \$1,500; Chapin, boot and shoe store, \$1,000; Mobert North, billiard-hall and dwelling, \$500; William Beatty, saloon and dwelling, \$1,500; Grand Rapids & Indiana Depot (contents all saved, \$1,000; Davy Bros., wagon and blacksmith shop, \$1,200 to \$1,500; David Lemon, house and barn, \$1,000 or \$1,200; Mrs. Eliza Whipple, residence, \$600; Dr. R. L. Blakeicy's office, \$800. Other small buildings, John Conant's livery-stable, a barber-shop, two small shoe shops, etc., \$2,000 to \$3,000. On all these losses there probably was not more than \$5,000 to \$7,000 of insurance. But a part of the buildings was saved.

AT MENASHA, WIS.

Special Piepatch to The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., April 9.—This morning at 6 o'clock fire was discovered in the upper story of the extensive tub and pail factory operated by the Menasha Wooden-Ware Company. A fresh south wind drove the flames with great rapidly south wind drove the flames with great rapidly through the entire upper story, threatening a complete destruction of the building with its stock of unfinished and valuable machiner. The heroic efforts of our firemen and the steamer from Neenah prevented an extensive configuration. The fire its supposed to have originated from a defective chimney. Loss estimated from \$3,000 to \$5,000, fully covered by insurance.

AT EVANSTON, ILL. Evanston, Ill., April 9.—At 8:30 o'clock the evening the nouse of Arthur Truesdale, on the corner of Judson and Keeney avenues, was disovered to be on fire. In the course of an hou he entire building was destroyed, most of the furniture being saved. The house was built three years ago at a cost of \$7,000, and the total loss is estimated at \$9,000. The cause was probably a defective flue over the kitchen. The insurance was divided between the Ætta of Hartiord and the Hartford of Hartford, and was in the sum of \$5,000.

was in the sum of \$5,000. AT DUNDRE, ILL. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 9.—The brick school-building at Dundee, used for the Union Public-School, was burned this morning at 3 o'clock.

Loss. \$23,000. Insurance, \$15,000; equally

divided among the following three companies: Pucenix, of New York, American Central, and Northwestern National. The fire is supposed to be the work of trainps. The building was built in 1872, and was a fine structure. AT SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Special Depatch to The Tribune. Sheboygan, Wis., April 8.-A large ouring mill belonging to John Bertschy was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. large amount of flour and 2,000 bushels of when was also consumed. The mill and machinery were both very superior, and the property was one of the most valuable in this section of the State. Loss, \$20,000. Insured for \$10,000.

AT WESTFIELD, WIS. WESTFIELD, Wis., April 9.—Sunday night a fire broke out in the store of William Schultz. and an entire block of building was totally do stroyed. The losses are as follows: Schultz, \$5,500; Gilchrist, \$1,000; Cochrane, \$800; Neson, \$4,000; Fenner, \$100. Total amount of insurance, \$4,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 9 .- A dispatch from Galveston, Tex., says a fire there at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed thirteen frame buildings on both sides of Market street, be tween Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.
Only one building in the block was saved.
Loss, \$50,000: insurance, \$30,000. AT QUINCY, ILL.

AT GALVESTON, TEX.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., April 9.—A fire at midnight tonight destroyed a large frame stable on Broad-way occupied by Mayback's livery and express line. Thirteen horses and a number of wagons were burned. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

AT LANCASTER, N. H. LANCASTER, N. H., April 9.—A fire this even ing destroyed about half the business portion of the town, eight stores, dwellings, and the office of the Republican. Loss, \$50,000. Insurance, \$15,000,

THE METHODISTS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—The New En

Springfield, Mass., April 9.—The New England Methodist Conference at Westfeld adopted resolutions declaring it the duty of citizens, and especially Christians, to prevent the elevation of bad men to civil offices; deporing the corruption in society and the prevalence of the Communist and Indied sentiment, and declaring the course of the Government toward the African, Indian, and Chinese to be full of injustice, bad faith and cruelty. The Conference also adopted a resolution approving the fraternal relations with the Methodist Church South, but maintaining the claim of its own communition to be the original Wesleyan Charch.

THE INDIANS.

Second Disputch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—Gen. Crook, went to Fort Hall, Idaho, to inquire into the condition of the Snakes, Bannocks, and other Indians among whom there was feelings of discontent, held a council with them, and found everything satisfactory. He is now in Sar Francisco.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, April 9.—Steamship Gillers City of Berlin, from New York, have NEW YORK, April 9 .- Arrived, steamer L CIVIL-SERVICE

Why the Experiment Grant F

How the Machine Poli and Oppos

It is a matter of surprise been near enough the ad public affairs "to see th that the service is not ev results than we find it. When the history of the Administration is written teresting and important ch that devoted to the spasm form, known as the Curtistunately that effort was account of its signal fail surprised any one convers we do not believe. That iccessful had those intre

ings been honest and earner enforce it, we do belie admirable, and would that whereunto it was se honest sort of support, but that the proposed reform nest friend and advocate Service Board, among the surfounding the Preside o the entire scheme, and the pon by the initiated as a bait to catch reformers and thirsty independents. St the system to the skies in angues, and ridicuted and d angues, and muched and divate utterances. Congress plimented the President for cellent a system, but when upon their patronage, it was measured terms.

The independent journ enough to detect the hollo the thing was struck, and the with it. Now, the Curtis-Medill p

a careful study of the Civil a careful study of the Civil and other countries, by met oughly imbued with the nea It was a system in every resin and of itself commanded every true reformer. In the had honest application, i authors intended, in reform That plan would have deemployment in its every braced out the incompetent That plan would have di-employment in its every bri-rooted out the incompetent it would have excited a lau advancement through mer destroyed all opportunity of questionable party service, one great incentive to imp-ous partisan methods.

When the plan was pro-thinking men saw in it to needed reform, and felt that tem of Government might, more respectable, more more respectable, more nomical. And yet it failed, involves a brief outline of grown up since the promule clous dogma, "To the cious dogma,

spoils."
As a rule, prior to the in Fiayes, all Federal appointm directly or indirectly by the resentatives in Congress, ators and Representatives in are pleased to call their "si There are a 1ew noteworthy There are a few noteworthy rule, and but a few. The the characters and tastes. Nor was this power lained members of the dominant passentines in the political systematical tastes. theological, to secure to our mammon of unrighteousnes has often led an auriable ment to secure the influ-members of standing commi-gating committees of oppo-such friends can only be ha-"patronage" is the only a

But the principal end so But the principal end sor the use of patronage on it men is to reward faithful service. This has been reg and the partisan activity been the paramount con which all other qualities which all other qualities And this is about the modi a new member makes Washington for the first the who knows his rights, and ke tain them, he at once deman pointees "charged to his probably twenty in all the dof them have grown old in the sery and the server and th probably twenty in all the of them bave filled their pla have grown old in the ser intelligent, efficient men, valuable to the Government for naught if they have been legitimate duties as to have so-called party work. Poor find that a king has arisen we seph. The new member object has not lived in his district another because he did not as in or Oregon to vote and election; to another because the late Representative, eurged against their qualific quently the demand for rem ready compliance.

But if the Cabinet office and argues that these elerks the outbreak of the War, intil its close, and while yearned towards the country dropped quietly into a cle have worked as well as the does the new M. C. wax wrot said official that he is a m Committee having charge his Department, or is a me Committee charged with teertain transactions that ma a flood of light, etc., when, becomes often the most obsatonce recognizes the end Government loses the extreme service is crippled. Prappointed, who, owing no chief, prove worthless set their Congressman directs, pie of what has occurred every change of Congres, injury to the service.

ple of what has occurred every change of Congres, hajury to the service.

Another motive which leinterference can best be filt A Senator who keeps he during the session, closes hadjournment, and departs distant State. His nurs called in polite circle parlar the provincial sphere to we turns, and the Senatorial to secure her appointment of the Departments at the \$75 a month. She is assign a lady who receives but \$ given the same duttes given the same duties comes and goes at her ting time enough to do the that family of her mistress little or nothing for the deaf to remonstrance. Whead of her division, or either? Her "influence" the poor, overworked girl

the poor, overworked girl the work of both withou the work of both without hungry crowd stand outsit side place. A few months sion, when the governess-leave of absence on her tor the absence, and return to teach propriets and p tortal scions. Others of pension off their croks, their private secretaries.

A well-known Senator voted against the confirmanch to sever importance from Washington, as who was very prominent to andidate kefore the Cincil 1876. The appointment with most violent opposition eence that it was one entire Not many months clapse known that the new official improper manner in his persecution.

known that the new official intercoper manner in his pospecifications were filed, at from reliable parties, which speedy dismissal and pusting of the sort occurred. office for more than a yes balance of Gou. Grant's te The facts in this case with the case with the case in the case with the c

hich the Syndicate had had fourth of 1 per cent off as Secretary would not listen finally, seeing no under-tie, Secretary Sherman adnee with the remark that in town two days, and be ther suggestions in the in-emetings Mr. Sherman many, but not, so far as-official business.

ANCIAL.

DIT. MICH. pril 9.—Gardner K. Clark's to-day to be in process of nent with his creditors. ifshed from him here that o defraud anybody, but ab

ich to The Tribune. Bartley & Son, bankrupt of this city, this afternoon auction to J. C. Cutter, of D, half cash, the balance in which is a triffe more than New York cost. The estate 0 cepts on the dollar.

k law have been applied to Cent Bank.

TRES.

E CONFLAGRATION. dich to The Tribune.

dich., April 9.—Early this ge of Rockford, fourteen re; a fire destroyed about a fin the business centre of the side of Courtland street, in the village. The fire being adjoining the Red-Ribbon willagers believe it was seen the Club to destroy their ng of a wind was blowing, today, and, in less-ad burned all the buildings

track of the Grand Rapids Help was asked from here, hose-eart were sent, going in fifteen minutes, but they the fire had destroyed all e was no water-supply. The did well in preventing the the street. The principal was from & Coon, general and part of contents, House and barn and contents, \$5,000; Stinson wined by H. N. Stinson, and Lapham, \$5,000; Ebenezer-ontaining Red-Ribbon Hall, sman, two buildings, \$300.

ontaining Red-Ribbon Hall, sman, two buildings, \$300; jewelevs, \$1,200 to \$1,500; shoe store, \$1,000; Robert and dwelling, \$1,500; Grand Depot (contents all asved, s., wagon and blacksmith, \$1,500; David Lemon, rn; \$1,000 or \$1,200; c, residence, \$300; Dr. R. L. \$00. Other smail buildings, cystable, a barber-shop, two ste., \$2,000 to \$3,000. On all probably was not more than probably was not more than insurance. But a part of the dings was saved.

epatch to The Tribune.
April 9.—This morning at 6 covered in the upper story of and pail factory operated by ten-Ware Company. A fresh the flames with great rapidity upper story, threatening a lon of the building with its od and valuable machinery. Let of our firemen and the wish prevented an extensive he fire is supposed to have defective chimney. Loss ca-00 to \$5,000, fully covered by

ANSTON, ILL.

trace to The Tribune.

April 9.—At 8:30 o'clock this of Arthur Truesdale, on the and Keeney avenues, was distre. In the course of an hour was destroyed, most of the aved. The house was built

UNDER, ILL. of the Tribune.

11 9.—The brick school-buildsed for the Union Public-d this morning at 3 o'clock. Insurance, \$15,000; equally to following three companies: York, American Central, and tional. The fire is supposed tramps. The building was a fine structure.

BOYGAN, WIS. handick to The 27thune.

a. April 8—A large steam uging to John Bertschy was by fire Saturday night. A lourand 2,000 bushels of wheat d. The mill and machinery prefer and the property was perior, and the property was valuable in this section of the 000. Insured for \$10,000.

estriceld, Wis.

Issaed to The Tritone.

Is., April 9.—Sunday night a
the store of William Schultz,
it of building was totally dosees are as follows: Schultz,
\$1.000; Cochrane, \$800; Neimer, \$100. Total amount of

LVESTON, TEX. Tex. says a fire there at 8 sing destroyed thirteen frame a sides of Market street, bepith and Twenty-ninth streets, in the block was savedsurance. \$30,000.

QUINCY, ILL. large frame stable on Broad-Mayback's livery and express reses and a number of wagons be fire was undoubtedly the

NCASTER, N. H. H., April 9.—A fire this even-at half the business portion blican: Loss, \$50,000. In

METHODISTS.

Mass., April 9.—The New Ent Conference at Westfield ons declaring it the duty of estally Christians, to prevent at men to civil offices; deploration in society and the prevalence and Intides sentiment, and co of the dovernment toward, and Chinese to be full of and cruelty. The Conference resolution approving the with the Methodist Church duing the claim of its own dethe original Wesleyan Church.

April 9.—Gen. Crook, who il, idaho, to inquire into the Snakes, Bannocks, and other thom there was feelings of council with them, and found ictory. He is now in San

STEAMSHIP NEWS. 9.—Steamship Gillert and rom New York, have arrived

Al 9.-Arrived, steamer Les

Why the Experiment under President Grant Failed.

How the Machine Politicians Thwarted and Opposed It.

It is a matter of surprise to those who have been near enough the administration of our public affairs "to see the wheels go round".
that the service is not even more wretched in results than we find it. When the history of the eight years of Grant's

Administration is written, not the least ineresting and important chapter therein will be that devoted to the spasm of Civil-Service re-form, known as the Curtis-Medill blan. Unfortunately that effort was conspicuous only on ent of its signal failure. That its failure surprised any one conversant with the facts and circumstances attending the projected reform, we do not believe. That it might have been successful had those intrusted with its workes been honest and earnest in their efforts to enforce it, we do believe. The plan was admirable, and would have accomplished hat whereunto it was sent with any decent, honest sort of support, but the misfortune was that the proposed reform had not a single earnest friend and advocate outside of the Civil Service Board, among the prominent officials surrounding the President. Cabinet officers but illy concealed their contempt for or hostility o the entire scheme, and the thing was looked upon by the initiated as a cunningly devised tait to catch reformers and placate the bloodthirsty independents. Stump speakers lauded the system to the skies in their political har-angues, and redicuted and decried it in their private utterances. Congressmen publicly complimented the President for inaugurating so ex-cellent a system, but wherever it encroached upon their patronage, it was denounced in un-

The independent journals were shrewd enough to detect the hollow sound whenever the thing was struck, and they made quick work

Now, the Curtis-Medill plan was the result of a careful study of the Civil Service of our own and other countries, by men of ability, thoroughly imbued with the necessity for reform. It was a system in every respect admirable, and in and of itself commanded the confidence of every true reformer. In the few cases where it had honest application, it resulted, as its authors intended, in reform of the service.

That plan would have dignified Government employment in its every branch; it would have rooted out the incompetent and the unworthy; it would have excited a landable ambition for advancement through merit, and would have destroyed all opportunity of promotion through questionable party service, thus eliminating the one great incentive to improper and over-zeal-ous partisan methods. Now, the Curtis-Medill plan was the result of

questionable party service, thus eliminating the one great incentive to improper and over-zeal-ous partisan methods.

When the blan was promulgated, all right-hisking men saw in it the germ of a much needed reform, and felt that through it our system of Government might become more stable, more respectable, more efficient, more economical. And yet it failed. Why? The answer involves a brief outline of the system as it has grown up since the promulgation of that pernicious dogma, "To the victors belong the spoils."

have, all Federal appointments were controlled directly or indirectly by the Senators and Representatives in Congress. As a rule, also, Senators and Representatives insisted on what they are pleased to call their "share of patronage."

There are a few noteworthy exceptions to this rule, and but a few. The purposes for which Congressmen desire to secure control over cerrule, and but a few. The purposes for which Congressmen desire to secure coultrol over certain agointments are manifold and varied as the characters and tastes of the legislators. Nor was this power claimed and exercised by members of the dominant party alone. It is well sometimes in the political system, if not in the theological, to secure to ourself "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," and this feeling has often led an amiable head of Department to secure the influence of prominent members of standing committees or of investigating committees of opposite political faith, such friends can only be had by purchase, and "patropage" is the only available medium of txchange in such transactions. Hence, the well-known friendship and influence of Democratic members with Republican officials, and vice versa.

But the principal end sought to be gained by But the principal end sought to be gained by the use of patronage on the part of Cougress-men is to reward faithful henchmen for party service. This has been regarded as legitimate, and the partisan activity of the applicant has been the paramount consideration, without which all other qualities count for naught. And this is about the modus operandi: When a new member makes his appearance in Washington for the first time, if he be a man who knows his rights, and knowing dares main-tain them, he at once demands a list of the ap-

a new member makes his appearance in Washington for the first time, if he be a man who knows his rights, and knowing dares maintain them, he at once demands a list of the appointees "charged to his district." He finds probably twenty in all the departments. Some of them have filled their places for many years, have grown old in the service, are honorable, intelligent, efficient men, whose services are valuable to the Government. But all this goes for naught if they have been so devoted to their legitimate duties as to have spared no time to so-called party work. Poor fellows! They soon find that a king has arisen who knows not Joseph. The new memberobjects to one because he has not lived in his district for sixteen years; to another because he did not go home to Wisconsin or Oregon to vote and work at the late election; to another because he was a friend to the late Representative, etc. Not a word is urged against their qualifications, and too frequently the demand for removal was met by too ready compliance.

But if the Cabinet officer proves stubborn, and argues that these clerks left their homes at the outbreak of the War, served in the field until its close, and while the public bowels yearned towards the country's brave defenders, dropped quietly into a clerkship, where they have worked as well as they fought, etc., then does the new M. C. wax wroth, and tell the aforesaid official that he is a member of the Sub-Committee having charge of expenditures of his Department, or is a member of the Sub-Committee charged with the investigation of certain transactions that may not bear too great a flood of light, etc., when, lo, the high official becoines often the most obsequious of mortals, at once recognizes the entire propriety of the demands, and grants everything. Thus the Government loses the services of good men. The service is cripped. Probably bad men are appointed, who, owing no allegiance to their chief, prove worthless servants, and act as their Congressman directs. This is a fair sample of what has oc

of the Departments at the very sing salary of \$75 a month. She is assigned to a desk next to a lady who receives but \$40 per month, and given the same duties to perform. She comes and goes at her own sweet will, getting time enough to do the season's sewing for the family of her mistress and herself, and does little or nothing for the Government. She is deaf to remonstrance. What cares she for the head of her division, or of the department either? Her "influence" is all powerful, and the poor, overworked girl at her side must do the work of both without complaint, for lo! a hungry crowd stand outside waiting for even a \$40 place. A few months bring in another session, when the governess-clerk takes a month's leave of absence on her resignation, draws \$75 for the absence, and returns to the family circle to teach propriet; and patriotism to the Senatorial scions. Others of the legislators thus pension off their cooks, their coachmen, and their private secretaries.

A well-known Senator who sneered at and voted against the confirmation of Hayes' Cabinet secured the appointment of one of his leachmen to a very important office at a distance from Washington, aided by a rentleman who was very prominent but unsuccessful as a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention in 1876. The appointment was made in spite of the most violent opposition and conclusive evience that it was one entirely unfit to be made. Not many months clapsed before it became known that the new official was acting in an improper manner in his position. Charges and specifications were filed, attested by affidavits from reliable parties, which should have brought speedy dismissal and punishment. But nothing of the sort occurred. The official held his office for more than a year after, during the lance of Gou. Grant's term.

The facts in this case were notorious at the time, and it was well known who was the powerful protector of the recusant officer. The protecting Senator was admired and applanded or many for his friendly devotion, the official was

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM. the determined Senator, and laid all the blame A volume could be filled with such examples without making a stronger picture of the utter rottenness of the method of irresponsible Congressional interference.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington Social Aspects as Seen by Do Piatt Through Cynical Speciacles. Washington Capital.

There is so little going on in the social world of Washington that it is almost impossible to get at anything worth putting to record or com-

menting upon.

The season is beautiful. The soft Southern airs blow through the sunlight over the Kidwell bottoms, and between potions of quinine and gin we expand our lungs and rejoice in our living; yet there is a dullness brooding like a fog over all. One feels as if one could sleep away the hours that are so quiet and so slow.

One fact to be noted is the change one year of a new Administration has wrought upon the National Capital. The old familiar faces of the Grant regime have nearly all disappeared. Gone are the gay equipages, the flash of die monds, and flow of lace. The wild excitement, the feverish life that drove like mad the whirl-ing hours away, have given place to a sober, rather tame, and certainly no more refined sort

of existence.

BELKNAP AND ROBESON. Sometimes, at rare intervals, one or two of the old leading actors appear like ghosts, haunting their old places, that know them no

We were sitting at the Club restaurant We were sitting at the Club restaurant (Johnny Chamberin's, the gambier) the other day smoking a cigar, after a mutton chop, to be had at no other blace this side of London than this restaurant, when Belknap and Robeson met upon the pavement in front. They stood, before entering, for a few moments, and we could not resist the thought and feeling that came upon us at the sight of these once prominent men.

men. Belknap appeared as burly, solemn, and men.

Belknap appeared as burly, solemn, and dignified as ever. His gray, or rather blue, eye still looks at one curiously, which always seemed to say: "Well, who are you, anyhow, and what do you want?" His skin is clearer than of old, his full-flowing beard and hair as neatly combed as in the days when one navigated round his full stomach to bow to his beautiful wife.

Our Rotund Robeson is also as rotund as ever, with a darker, richer tinge in his wine-stained countenance. The late jolly Jack Tar hides his eyes behind heavy glasses, but he gives one now, as ever, proofs of the good living to which he is addicted. What stores of fat capon, delicious terrapin, heaven-created and angel-cooked canvas-backs, and succulent soft shells and lobsters, have gone to make up a Secretary of the Navy.

Belknap and Robeson were the roistering swasnbucklers of the Grant regime; and right folly fellows they were, so tight on wine and loose on contracts. They were captains, they were, in their day. Rich men courted them and fair ladies smiled on them; while the great crowd followed, flattered, sought, and sued, and and now how changed! Time was when they

And now how changed! Time was when they

and now how enanged: I line was when they could not stand thus upon the street without being surrounded by an admiring crowd. Now no one even notices the two. Passers by scarcely glanced at the once potential gentlemen. And they came into Chamberlin's for lunch like ordinary mortals—nay, like the spirits of some old Indian Chiefs coming back to haunt their once happy hunting-grounds, now converted once happy hunting-grounds, now converted into cornfields and meadows.

into cornfields and meadows.

THE DIPLOMATIC DUCKS.

There is considerable talk of a quiet sort about the treatment the foreign diplomatic agents in Washington are receiving at the hands of the Administration. It seems that, Mrs. Hayes having put her little foot down on the wine at the White House, the diplomatic corps cannot be invited to dine, because, as Mr. Evarts has impressed it upon the family, that a dinner without wine would be regarded as an insult.

We learn that is is an actual fact that at State dinners milk and water are actually substituted

dinners milk and water are actually substituted for wine, and that intoxicating liquors are abolished from the board. Absurd stories are told among the amazed diplomats how a servant goes around behind the guests with a pitcher in each hand, and says, "Water, sir? Milk, sir? Water, sir?" But, of course, this is an exaggeration. an exaggeration.

If milk is really substituted for wine fish

ought to be banished, for milk on fish is provo-cative of more colic than any other indirectible combination known to suffering humanity; un-less indeed lime water be added; and the servless indeed lime water be added; and the serv-ant intrusted with the distribution of the milk ought to follow with a jar of lime water to neu-tralize the vitiated acid sure to come.

The fact is, the dinner itself should be abol-ished. It is a heavy affair at best, when enliv-ened by sherry and champagne. It is a nuisance when given over to heavy eating and heavier talk.

Of course Mrs. Hayes has a right to reduc Of course Mrs. Hayes has a right to reduce her principles to practice, and we honor the courage that carries it out in the teeth of custom or fastion. But the reform is only possible in banishing the dinner itself. A State dinner at the Executive Mansion is a quasi-official ceremony, and when the wine is eliminated it not only loses its official significance, but degenerates for a beavy, and weeklike hope. erates into a heavy, indigestible bore.

If their high principles will not allow the use

If their high principles will not allow the use of wine, common sense dictates an absence of dinner. Let the stupid affair be ruled out, as we learn the diplomatic corps is virtually set aside.

TACT.

We have heard lions round nour time, and experience has taught us something and after a

we have heard lions roar in our time, and experience has taught us something, and after a year's observation we think we have discovered the cause of the Administration's trouble. There is too much fee in it.

We assert, strange as it may sound, that the trouble is not in the conciliation at the South, nor altogether in the attempted Civil-Service reform, but in the strange way the Administration removes itself from social contact with the world about it. No man calls on the President who does not leave with the impression that, although the smiles were smiles, and the voice soft and low, yet the smiles were sunlight on snow, and the voice, be it ever so soft, was wind coming through the key-hole of an ice-chest.

Messrs. Evarts, Sherman, and Schurz are worse yet. Talk of sending ships in search of the north pole, when we have the poles all about us; and if the north pole, "lost in the gathered winters of a thousand years," is no better than these official poles of ours, it is not worth the trouble of anding

The entire absence of the fascinating influence of social life, the absence of all tact, render every one uncomfortable and discontented. Flowers and buttermilk, hymns of praise and prayerful regard for the high moralities are all very well in their way; but they are also in the way—when made to do duty for all else—of success of any sort.

There was a wild rumor floating around last week that Carl Schurz was dead, and I instantly locked my door and prepared to mourn. I could not help thinking what a first-class angel he would make, swinging on a damp cloud, waving a large-sized palm-leaf fan, with his spectacles on, looking for his earthly Civil-Service broom, which on earth was never used, but which he had howled about so much that it became a necessity. Schurz is a very kind-hearted man, and I have been six months trying to tell you an anecdote that will prove that fact beyond a doubt. Just after Carl was installed in the Interior Department a member of Congress went to him with a young lady who wanted

The Earl of Leitrim's Eccentricities.

To the Editor of the New York Herald: It may be interesting to make known that the assassanation of the Earl of Leitrim, which was yesterday recorded, was the result of a feeling entirely personal to himself, and is not by any means the symbol of any organized system of agrarian outrage. Lord Leitrim was, for the last thirty years, more or less out of his mind, and at intervals committed acts which only make it wonderful that he did-not earlier meet the dreadful fate which has befallen him. For some time, as Lord Clements, he represented Leitrim in the House of Commons on the Liberal side as a follower of Mr. O'Connell, but he broke into wild acts and expressions which made necessary his retirement from the House. He suesequently was removed from the Deputy-Lieutenancy and commission of the peace for similar contractive and has acquired a notoriety in Leitsequently was removed from the Deputy-Lieutenancy and commission of the peace for similar outbreaks, and has acquired a notoriety in Leitrim, where his property is chiefly situated, for atroctics which would rival those of Bulgaria. At the same time, like men of such ungoverned and misdirected tempers, he was capable of kind and gentle acts when the better feeling seized him. He has frequently allowed his rents to go uncollected for two or three years, and then of a sudden would swoop down with some arbitrary edict and beset with eviction all who dispated his will. When Lord Carlisle, as Lord Eleutenant of Ireland, so pleasantly remembered here as Lord Morpeth, was traveling through the western highlands of Galway, in which Lord Leitrim held considerable property, he issued a ukase to all the hotel proprietors on his estate not to receive him or any of his suite under pain of eviction. It was his habit to act as his own balliff, and on horseback, alone and armed to the teeth, to carry out those processes of law which even under the severest necessity are so painful to a tender nature. His tenantry in Leitrim and Galway bore with his savage freaks with the greatest forbearance, believing him to be irresponsible for many of his acts. But to Derry, where the murder was committed, he was comparatively a stranger, his property there being very small, and it will doubtless be found he has committed some terrible act of tyranny to provoke such a crime in a region in which agrarian outrage has hitherto been wholly unknown. His brother, the Hon. Charles Clements, who died within the last year, was for many years member for Leitrim, and held the position of Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland. His nephew, now Earl, visited this country some three years since in connection with the Emma Mine, in company with Mr. Brydges Williams, member of Parliament for cornwall, and Mr. Laurence, author of "Guy Livingstone." He will be a vast improvement on his uncle in the management of the Leitrim estates. For the rest, the most pity will be felt for the innocent clerk and driver, who fell, as Scott pictures them, and as most Celtic servants do, in devotion to their master to the last. W. S.

#### CURRENT OPINION.

Since West Virginia became a State there has not been a legal banging within its borders, but there have been twenty lyachings. It is esti-mated that the State has saved about \$10,000 in consequence.—Philadelphia Times.

The President and the ultra-Republican Senators, respectively, seem to be in the condition of good old Daniel and the lions when that enterprising party took up summer-quarters in the den.
It is related that "Dan'l didn't care a d- for the
lions, and the lions didn't care a d- for
Dan'l." Everything was lovely. — Memphis Avanche (Ind.).

gates informed that body a few days since that "Normal Schools were a Yankee invention, and utterly unsuited to the Maryland climate." The member's name was Rayner, and the House believed what he said. No wonder the Blair resolutions were adopted by that body. — Washington Republican (Rep.). Montgomery Blair succeeded in causing the Maryland State Senate to direct the Attorney-

A member of the Maryland House of Dele-

General of that State to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to reopen the Hayes-Tilden Presidential question. Several gentlemen will be made Presidents and die before Montgom-ery will have an opportunity to appear as assistant counsel in that cause. Cincinnati Enquirer As Gon Grant, as President, signed the coinage juggle of 1873, with possessing the slight-est knowledge that it deprived the American people of the right to pay their debts in silver, it does not

eem to be demanded of him that he should be at seem to be demanded of him that he should be at the trouble to make known, now that the right he signed away has been restored to the people, that he considers restoration repudiation. He is still intensely ignorant of the whole subject, and that is the very best thing that can be said for him, —Cin-cinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.). Senator Howe has not been in his seat in the Senate Chamber for several days. It is not snown whether has kept from his duties by the lood of congratulatory letters which are pouring

n upon him and which have to be read and care in upon him and which have to be read and carefully filed, or whether he is suifering from nervous prostration. The prevalent supposition, however, is, that he is preparing an answer to his recent great speech. The absolute necessity for a reply to that stapendous effort is apparent to Howe, and, as nobody has yet come to the front, he has concluded to answer it himself.—Washington Post (Dem.). Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-

Journal, says "the Democratic party is the custo-dian of a great idea." This reminds us of a little story: Years ago, when a movement was started story: Years ago, when a movement was started to erect a statue in Union Square to Gen. Washington, a well-known citizen, residing in the vicinity, was asked to subscribe. He declined, saving, "My heart is the custodian of the Father of his Country." It is, ch!" replied the soliciting party. "Then allow me to say you have him in a d—d tight place." This is just where the Democratic party has got that "great idea."—New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.). The chief obstacle to Mr. Blair's scheme is

the necessity of girst securing the passage of a bill by Congress conferring jurisdiction upon the Su-preme Court to hear and decide the controversy. No one believes that such a bill can be passed. No one thinks that such a bill would bring the matter before the Supreme Court; and, if it did, no one believes that the Court would differ with Alunde Joe. The whole matter is a sensation that will soon disappear. The Republican sorebeads may temporarily utilize it, but it is clear that the Demo-crats will give the subject no encouragement. The latter know that Mr. Hayes was not elected Presi-dent, but they know that he will serve out his by Congress conferring jurisdiction upon the Sudent, but they know that he will serve out his term.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

The Republican Senators held a caucus Saturdsy in order that they might know exactly what to do. They concluded that it would not be he has yet three years. So we suppose the indirect and covert mode of resistance is to be continued. They are positive that the Civil-Service reform's deception. Here is where the shoe pinches. The deception. Here is where the snoe pinches. They magnanimously propose to support such measures of hayes as they can without moral sacrifice. We were not aware that there was any dispute over any of Hayes measures. It seemed to be all about the spoils. And in general they are resolved that the party shall cut loose from Hayes, and shall run on its own hook. A wise caucus!—Cinciangti Gazette (Rep.).

The Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), commenting on the recent performance of ex-Congress-man Vance, says: "John L. Vance, of Ohio, was man Vance, says: "John L. Vance, of Ohio, was a member of the last Congress and one of the meanest Democrats in the House. He was very bitter against Hayes, denouncing him as a 'frand,' etc., and doing all in his power to prevent a peaceable settlement of the Presidential question. He was also a load mouthed reformer, scented corruption in the air, and was foremost in advocating an investigation of everything and everybody. Recently, however, he has mysteriously disappeared, after borrowing money from numerous persons, and it transpires that he is in debt to about everybody in Washington of whom he could get credit.

The politicians who have once tested.

The politicians who have once tasted Washington tife hates to give it up, even when he is out of a job in the old line. Of Grant's Cabinet there still live at the Capital. Postmaster-General Creswell, who practices law, and gets a big salary as United States attorney before the Alabama Claims Court; Attorney-General Williams, who does a thriving law-business (his wife, however, doesn't enjoy Washington since herthat is, his-rejection as Chief-Justice, and is in Europe); and secretary Robeson, who does nothing but protect his reputation—and finds himself well occupied; while Booknap (also without his wire) hangs around a good deal, and Chandier and Pierrepont, and most of the rest, nave to run down once in a while. But they all shake their heads mournfully when they pass the White House.—Springfeld (Mass.) Republican (Ind.). net there still live at the Capital, Postmaster

A FABLE-THE PRANCING STEED AND THE DONKEY.—A Prancing Steed, having come to a newly-frozen Stream over which he desired to newly-frozen Stream over which he desired to cross, and being apprehensive that the Ice would not support him, said to a Donkey who was in his Company, "My Honorable Friend, do you but lead the way and I will follow you with the Greatest Effort of my Life." The flattered Donkey thereupon boldly essayed the Passage, but hardly had he set Hoof upon the Treacherous Surface than it gave way and plunged him into the Waters. Turning to his Companion, the unhappy Animal exclaimed. "Tell me, I bray you, how I am to extricate myself from this Sad Plight!" "Hower replied the Francing Steed, who was putting away an undelivered Oration in a Pigeon-hole; "why walk out on your Ear, of course."

Moral—If you are an Ass, do try and have Horse Sense. "Aeur York World (Dem.).

The Republican party is the sole hope of

The Republican party is the sole hope of the country against the grasping Southern claim-ants and the reckless Northern repudiationists. It is the only bulwark against the dangerous alli-It is the only bulwark against the dangerous alliance of a Solid South with the demagogism of the North. The Nation is confronted to-day not only with enormous demands upon its Treasury, but with wild and lawless movements which threaten the foundations of public honor and security. There are signs and portents in the political sky which fill all thoughtful man with deep concern, if not with grave alarm. The Republican party is the one conservative force which stands as a barrier and protection against these dangers. It never had a more vital duty than that which presses upon it now, and its true policy is to preclaim the lefty canseawhich calls all true men to its support, and say no more than is necessary of the differences which embarrass it.—Albany Journal (Rep.).

Without any caucus mandate or any for-

Without any caucus mandate or any formal order of any kind, open, aggressive war against Hayes has ceased, but what were fretful ebullitions of temper at first have deepened and sobered into the conviction that the President must be given up to his weak waywardness, and that the Republican organization must move on in its old, beaten path without him. The question its old, beaten path without him. The question is discussed with the utmost freedom by the Republican leaders, many of them saying much that is forbidden to the types. But on the floor of Congress, in the public declarations of the party leaders, and in the Republican organs, it is to be the accepted policy that the President is faithless, and that he is to be isnored, as without either enemies or friends. It is well understood, too, that such is to be the key-note of Pennsylvania in her Convention of the President, in the party is to simulize its severance from the Administration by ignoring the existence of a Republican President, and recalling it to its old issue on which it can before the new-fanced ideas of conciliation and elevated public service came to degenerating party machinery. And what Pennsylvania is expected to do under the lead of Cameron, New York is expected to do under the lead of Conkilling, and Maine under the lead of Blaine, and Ohlo, without leadership, by common consent. I do not guess in saying that Blaine, Conkilling, and Cameron never felt more secure in their leadership than they do to-day in the settled purpose to cut the party organization loss from all complicity with a responsibility for Hayes.—Col. McClure, of Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

It was the fashionable thing in the lat Republican Congressional caucus to sneer at the Administration, until Foster stepped to the front and stated the fact that Hayes was giving the party and stated the fact that Hayes was giving the party a chance to recover from its dilapidated condition. The party rotted under Grant, and it takes time to make it wholesome. Congressmen who are representative of Grantism grieve for the old days. They do not get the chances at old to parcel out patronage. Hence the sorrow. Take any one of the members of Congress who are going about abusing the President, and investigate him, and it will be found that he is mad because he cannot peddle spoils with the countenance of the Administration. The constant warfare upon Scharz is because he is a real Civil-Service reformer, and is doing a giant's work in suppressing the immense abuses of his department. Each abuse with money in it has its representatives in Congress, and they all denounce with one voice as impracticable the man who suppresses stealing. —Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.). That is a curious letter the members of

the Kemper County Grand Jury have sent to the Governor of Mississippl. They say they were compelled by the obligations of their oaths to find indictive its for several persons engaged in the Chisholm massacre, but they hope the Governor will pardon all of them, even before the indictivenents are tried, because such pardon will 'accomplish more for the promotion of peace and good-order in our county than a relentless prosecution of these cases." This is a good specimen of the Kemper idea of justice. The evidence against the murderers was so strong that the jury was forced against lie will to fland the indictments, and yet the same jury turns about, before the indictments can be tried, and asks to have the innuicted persons pardoned as an incentive to Governor of Mississippi. They say they were indicted persons pardoned as an incentive it indicted persons pardoned as an incentive it in pace and good-order"! If the Governor coincides in this view, Kemper County will be more than ever the best place in the country to move away from.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

It appears to us that Mr. Montgomery Blair is on a wild goose chase in his attempt to oust Mr. Hayes from the Presidency. As far as the masses of the people are concerned they consider the matter settled. In fact, the great incen-tive to a submission to the decision of the Electo-ral Commission was the desire of the people for a settlement of the question. They did not place such a high estimate on the ments of either candisuch a high estimate on the ments of either cannidate as to prefer either one of them to a decision that would be final. . . . The South will have none of this foolishness. Lamar, Hill, Hooker. Gordon, and all those who stood by the Electoral law, will abide by its lecitimate effect. There is a very strong belief, founced on common-sense and good judgment, that there are very few politicians in this country who would not have done just as Mr. Hayes did. The number of politicians in America who are so pure that they would refuse the Presidency if attainable by the decision of an Electoral Commission is exceedingly small. The number is so limited that we don't think Mr. Montgomery Blair or Mr. S. J. Tilden is embraced in it. The people look at this question in this practical sort of a way, and Mr. Blair's efforts are more likely to injure his party than they are to overthrow a President. — Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 9.—I have noticed the interesting article upon color-blindness by Mr. Thomas F. Nelson, as well as the letter of E. E. P., in your issue of Monday last, and cannot fail to realize the force of the arguments presented. It seems to me that he has certainty opened up a very large and interesting as well as profitable field for investigation; and if in quiry will prove the existence of defects of this kind in anything like the proportion named i the article of the 30th ult., from a public stand point I should say emphatically, as was quote a few days ago from the St. Louis Republican: It is not pleasant to learn that color-blindnes is alarmingly frequent among railroad engineers but the fact is so well ascertained that railway out the fact is so well ascertained that railway managers should put every man employed about their trains to the test, and no man who cannot tell a red light from a green light should be continued in such capacity, let his fitness for the occupation in other respects be what it may.

But aside frem the importance which rail-

ways and the public generally may attach to this subject, the reference of E. E. P. to the loss of the Lady Elgin has opened up to my mind another side to the question, which must prove of great interest to marine underwriters, for there is no doubt but that the existence of lefective vision in one or more of the seamen or officers of a vessel must largely increas

When your liver is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pilis, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of the many distressing symptoms.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 J. & R. SIMIN, Decartified and Twenty-scond-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, Wost-side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av, corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. LECRRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Pancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

277 WEST WASHINGTON ST., BETWEEN ANN
277 and Elizabeth—To rent, with board, a large south
front room. All modern improvements.

South Side.

72 EASTIVAN BUREN. NEÅR STATES PLEASant rooms nicely furnished; good board, if desired, at reduced rates; house quiet and paspectable.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV. — DESIRABLE
ooms with board.

Botels.

Drown's Hotel, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, \$6; \$5.50 per week; without board, \$6; \$5.50 per week; without board, \$6.50; day board, \$3.50; lodging, 50c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 35; board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7 and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV. Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 p day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week; day board, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH A FUR nished and unfurnished, or two furnished, rooms, between Jackson and Lake-sts., Ashiand-av. and Robey-st. Address, giving terms and locality. B 5, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN WISconsin. Minnesota. Michigan, Nebraska, and
Daitota to sell Stone's Patent Tire Tighteners, the only
machine that will set tires on purely scientific principles. With it any one can set the tire on a wagon or
buggy without removing the wheel from—the vehicle,
and do it better than a blacksmith can do it. Address
R. G. Johnson. Miwankee, Wis. F. T. STONE,
Patentee and Traveling Agent. A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN A the world-Importers' staple article-pleases every-body-Trade prices-Largest Company in America-constanually increasing-Agents wanted everywhere-best inducements-don't waste time-send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st., N. Y. P.-O. Box 1287.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND - POCKET BOOK ON STREET-CAR.
Owner call at cashier's desk 96 Michigan av. OST-SUNDAY, APRIL 7, GOING FROM SHER-man House to McVicker's Theatre, the carved fan, with black satin centre. Please return to No. 314 Sherman House and get suitable reward. JI4 Sherman House and get sultable reward.

LOST-ON TUESDAY MORNING. A DARK SILK Umbrella, on Ontario-st., near Rush. Finder please retarn to 364 Ontario-st. and receive a reward.

TRAYED-SATURDAY MORNING, FROM NO. 112 West indiama-st., a light bay mare about 4 years old, one white hild foot, star on forehead. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 86 West Water-st., or the above number. STRAYED-OR STOLEN-A WHITE MILCH COW, age about 8 years. Reward to any person who give information to W. KERRIGAN, corner Hickory and Farrell-sta. Farrell-sts.

STRATED—FROM MY RESIDENCE, FORTY-SEV
enth and Egandale-av., Tuesday morning, the 9th
a red cow, sear on right hip, white spot under belly
Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the
same. O. A. BOGUE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ALL PURCHASING FURNITURE SHOULD NOT fall to call and get our prices before buying. We quote parior suits from \$31 to \$75: dressing chamber sets, \$35 to \$150. Full line of carpets, cheap. We have also in stock for this season over 600 yards of B, B, carpets, slightly used, at 40 to 60c per yard. J. C. & G. PAIRLY, 27c East Madison-st., near the bridge. ALL WANTING FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCK orr, and stoves on easy payments, or for cash, a prices lower than the lowest, visit the EMPIRE PAR LOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison st.

A SAFE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSE hold goods and other property, 202 to 208 Ran dolph-st. (Hale Building); advances made: low rates dolph-st. (Haie Building); advances made; low rates.

I'DELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VA.

Buren-st., established 1875—Permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandiae; low rates; advances made asfety vaults.

First—PROOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONROE for furniture, merchandiae, carriages, etc., Loans to any amount; legal interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

WANTED-TO RENT-LIGHTEST AND BEST room for small printing office. The most convenient, cheapest room socures prompt tenant. Address B 38, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-DESK ROOM IN A REPU-tible law-office by a reliable collector and notary, where aervices can be rendered in payment of real; references turnished, Address 192, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-BY H. C. MOREY. 95 CLARK-ST.— First-class stone-front house, three blocks west of Ashland-av.; no basement, five rooms on syst floor, aver rooms on second floor; grained throughout, ele-gantly papered; cellas and laundry; not in a block; a grantly appered; cellas and laundry; not in a block; a company, fixtures, and that with or without furniture. Also Monroe-st, near Leavist, two-story and basement brick; lob 25x125; only \$3,500. POR SALE—THE FINE MARBLE-FRONT, NO. 815
West Washington st., south front, first-class in
overy career; will be sold for less than building cost.
MEAD 4 COE, 155 Labalic st.

FOR SALE-GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT— Business block, located on one of the best corners in business portion of city. Ground leased for 20 years. To be sold at very moderate price. Call from 9 to 10 a.m. at Room 49 Major Block. 147 LaSalle-st. N. A. PARTRIDGE. PARTITION.

FOR SALE—TRUSTEE'S PRIVATE SALE—326

West Washington-st., adjoining Union Park; frame cellar under whois: tea rooms, bath-room, and harn; in a charming neighborhood; great bargain. THEO, A. SHAW, urstee, 188 Fifth-av.

POR SALE-46.500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT four-story marple-front house, Ashlanday, near Jackson-8. Rance rumee, and gas-fixtures. Terms to suit. Inquire 135 South Clark-POR SALE-AT A GREAT SACRIFICE-LOT ON Lincoln-av., near Fullerton; due triangle, corner of Lincoln and Fullerton-ava, a very desirable for store. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP, TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on West Side: good neighborhood; near street cars; only \$1.500; unincumbered. A. T. HEM-INGWAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-av. POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, CHOICE location on Washington-st., all modern improvements, 12 rooms, brick stable, etc. Address B 28, Tribune office.

une office.

POR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT DWELLING ON West Jackson-at., near Ashimd-av., 10 rooms, dinfunce, all modern introduced in the form of the front; price, all modern inprovements, south front; price, price, all modern inprovements, south front; price, all modern in the form of the form of the form of the form of the control of the years. FOR SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTA-gon stone front house, four rooms deep, southwest corner indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st.; very low; might take pare other property. Apply to 1. P. COATES, S. Washington-st. FOR SALE-ON LAKE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT.
2-story store and dwelling and lot, \$3,000,
J. H. KELLER, 163 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-RENT-OR EXCHANGE-HOUSE lots, acres at Hinsdale; highest land of any subur-the very best bargains. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—\$10,500. \$5,000 DOWN—640-AGRE farm, 55 miles from Chicago, 3 miles from depot of Union, in Medicary County, Illinois. Is there able one man in the Union who will buy this farm? It has been sold for \$50,000. Good dwelling, two large frame barns, ElPunker fence, lasting water, and one of the best stock and dairy farms in the West. There is no humbur about it, only we want to find some man who wants a good farm and has the money to buy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison et. POR SALE-SOME FINELY IMPROVED FARMS in Western lower and Eastern Nebraska can be bought very cheap, and for little more than the mortgages on them. Send for list to P. O. Drawer 2c. Nebraska City, Neb.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A GOOD RESIDENCE IN THE CITY of from 7 to 10 rooms; modern improvements: must be cheap for part cash down. Address, with full particulars, as no other will be noticed, B 23, Tribung.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Egom 5 and 6. Established 1854 A NY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAD ON Chicago real estate. O. R. GLOVER, 71 Dear A DVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS A DVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE AND FIANOS
without removal. Money loaned on collaterals
15: Randolph-8t., Room 3.

(ASB PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Onney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GeldDSMIPS Loan and Bullion
Office (licensed). 99 East Madison-8t. Established 1885. L'IDELITY AND STATE BOOKS BOUGHT AND money to loan on collaterals. Apply to Chicage Loan Company, 116 Washington-st., Room 6.

HAVE FROM \$1,000 TO \$3,000 AND SERVICES to invest in some paying business; must state the nature and particulars of the business. Address H 30, Tribune office. MONET TO LOAN ON TAPROVED CITY PROP COMPANY. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, planos, warehouse receipts, and other securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, jewelry, warehouse, receipts, and any good collaterals. 168 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. 16. WILSON, fooding, 116 & 118 handolph. NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting room of the Tribune Company. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting room of the Tribune. SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting room of Tribune Company.

To LOAN-\$2,500 IN HAND, IN ONE SUM OIL IN
sums to suit, on improved city property. B. W.
THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSaile-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE - A COMPLETE BOOK-BINDERY, a win good win; is well established and has a good clip and country frade. Proprietor wants to retire on account of iil health; will sell very cheap and is a bar-gain for any book binder. For particulars and invent-ory address L. J. MILLEIL, corper of Griswold and Larned-six. Detroit, Mich. with a good machine; cleaning Business, former of Clark and Sixton for selling. Address B 2, Tribune office.

POR SALE—SALOON, WITH FIXTURES, EVERY-thing complete, cheap for cash; must sell; I must leave the city. Apply at 1235 Wentworth-av., upstairs.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FOR SALE-A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF GRO FOR SALE-CHEAP-MEAT MARKET-BEST stand in the city; sickness the cause. B 34, Trib To stand in the city; sickness the cause. B 34, Tribune office.

POB SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP SALE OF SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP SALE OF S TOR SALE — A WELL ESTABLISHED AND pleasant insurance and real estate business. Address Box 527, Eigin, Ill.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON NOS. AS 5, and 7 West Madison-st., New York Casino, doing a fart-class business; will sell chesp for cash, as owner is going into other business. owner is going into other business.

TWO RAKE CHANCES-I OFFER FOR SALE THE
BURLINGTON WOOLEN MILL. The woolen
mill is in full running order, with splendid machinery
and excellent water-power; no better and more complete factory in any of the Western States. Also the
BUBLINGTON MALT-HOUSE, which is in full runming order, with all the new improvements; with very
little expense a bre wery of feed or out mill can be connected with it. Parties wishing to make a good and
affe investment should not loss a good chance and
look at the property at one.

H. A. SHELDON, Vice-President.
Burlington, Bacine Co., Wis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEXTENSION TOP CARRIAGE, ONE 3-SPRING of phaeton, one jump-seat bugsy, one side-spring buggs by Coan & Tendrocke; one very fine dog-cart, cost \$600; one tin-pedder's wagon, one candy-peddier's wagon, one candy-peddier's wagon, one first-class milk-wagon, nearly new, for sale; all described are in fine condition, and must be sold to pay storage this week. 259 State st.

A CAR-LOAD OF LOW-PRICED HORSES FOR SALE, some heavy and light, at A. T. BUR-ROUGHS stable, 623 and 627 West-Madison-st.

FINE STOCK PATENT AND CANOPY-TOP phaetons, from the factory of B. Hooker & Co., Now Haven. These phaetons are the best in market, and fully guaranteed. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash.

POR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A GOOD FAMily or business gray horse, and one fine, big. heavy work horse, 7 years of age worsh good single or double; will be sold erg expenses, and one fine, big. heavy work horse, 7 years of age worsh good single or double; will be sold erg expenses, apply at the baro in alley way rear of 418 Wabash-W.

[POR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE baro is alteyway rear of 418 Wabinsh-år.

COR SALK-GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE
for a lady to drive, sound and kind. Can be seen at
CHARLES DAFF'S livery stable, corner Thirty-dirstst, and Wabash-av. Will be soid low for cash.

WANTED-I HAVE THE CASH IN HAND FOR
new, Address 541, Triume office. new. Address B 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM HORSE, GENTLE, FOR A lady to ride. Call upon R. LLOYD, Room 42 McCormick Block.

WANTED—A TOP-BUGGY. SQUARE BOX. roomy, in good order, and cheap for cash. Address, giving price and description. B 100, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE AND WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE AND Name lowest cash price and where can be seen. Address E. E. B., 2 North Wells-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WITH SOME MEANS WOOLD LIKE TO make arrangements with some first class house to travel for them, or she would enter as partner in some well-setablished business that can bear a thorough investigation; references exchanged. B 37, Tribune.

ICE-1,000 TONS ICE-WANT TO BUY THIS amount or more of good lee. Give quality, quantity, price, and address F.-O. BUX 24, Chicago.

WANTED -A HALF INTEREST IN A LUMBER-low, or Missouri preferred. Address B 17, Tribune.

WANTED-POR CASH-A RESTAURANT OR hunch car, South Side, centrally located, doing good qualitiess; state where located, and price. Address W 67, Tribune onlice.

PARTNERS WANTED-EITHER SPECIAL OR ACT-

DARTNER WANTED-EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTive. In a legitimate established cash business, paying over 30 per cent profit, while retaining capital intact; it is done entirely for cash, and without risk. Capital required, \$15,000. Address B 13,
Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-LADY OR GENTSFMAN,
with moderate capital, in a well-established hair
store, by a party who is doing a large business with insufficient capital. Address B 31, Tribune office.

MUSICAL. AN ELEGANTLY CARVED \$500 PIANO. BUT A little used, at a great sacrifice for cash; must sell this week. Address B 48, Tribune office. this week. Address B 48, Tribune office.

PARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! WE ARE
selling off all our planos and organs that have
beretofore been rented out. Most of them are new
rose wood instruments that have been used only three
to six months, and contain all moders of
warranted live years. No selection, and oftain a reliable plano at half price.
Beed's Temple of Moste. 52 Van Burch-st., between
State and Clark.

TO LEASE-CHOICE DAIRY FARM, 100 OR 200 LEASE-CHOICE DAIRY FARM, 100 OR 200 KEAN, 173 Clark-st. A LL CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT: COATS AND A vests, \$6 to \$18; pants, \$4 to \$6; dresses, \$5 to \$25;

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1-THE MOST COMPLETE. Anose in the city; pariors, dining-room, and litchen on first loor: stone octagon, south front; gaz-stures, furnace, vegetable cellsr, etc.; 12 rooms, double floors, first-elass finish; beaufful lawns and paved atreet, 943 Monroe-st., near Oakley-av. Also 118 Oakley-av. and 401 Warren-av. Call at our office, or 920 Madison-st., for permits to see them. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICE house, 496 Western-av. \$15-3-story bricks, 38 and 40 Harvard-st. \$12-Frame cottage, 11 Harvard-st. \$11-Frame cottage, 6-fillmore-st. \$15-2-story bricks, Grenshaw-st., near Western-av. \$13-Frame-cottage, 17 Holbrok-st. \$8-6 large rooms, 437 Western-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-NO 21 AND 23 WALNUT-ST. (NEAR Ashland-av.) new 2-story and basement marble-fronts, 10 rooms, with closets, bank cold water on every floor, and all other modern interovenents; furnace, gas fixtures; speaking-tubes, etc. \$40 per month. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBERY, Rooms and 9 Bryan Block. TO RENT-\$50 WILL RENT ELEGANT 11-ROOM house, 213 Ashiand-av.; all moders improvements, range, foreace, and gus fixtures. Apply at 135 South Clark-se. TO RENT-108 WARREN-AV., \$75 PER MONTH.
Apply on premises.
TO RENT-200 PER MONTH-FINE BRICK houses, 1022 and 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1028 West Van Buren-st. O RENT-FURNISHED, MARBLE-FRONT ON West Washington-st., near Union Park, 12 rooms. MEAD & COE, 155 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-TEN-ROOM HOUSE, TO BE IN GOOD repair, 482 Warren-av., for \$25; also 14-room stone-front. No. 24 Aberdeen-st., \$50. J. H. EUFF, 14 (seaper Blook. Reaper Block.

TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES,
Nos. 831 and 833 West Congress-st. near Hoyne,
with all modern improvements; the most convenient
houses in the market; rent \$25 per month. MEAD &
COE, 155 LaSaile-st. TO RENT-OCTAGON BRICK, 872 MONROE-ST., gas fixtures, furnace, \$35 to prompt, desiral J. WEST, 877 Monroe-st., or 245 Wabash-av

J. WEST, 877 Monroe-st., or 245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-713 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWOstory and beammont brick, south front, modern improvements. large barn. E. J. WICKHAM, 131 LaSalle-8t., basement.

TO RENT-MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES, 122 AND 131

TO Loomis-st.; 346 and 348 Oakley-av.; 372 West Harrison-st.; irou front store., 381 West Madison-st. Inquire at Rooms 25 and 27, 138 East Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED, and Eighteenth-sis: will not rent for boarding-house. Also, No. 43 Twenty-fourth-si., between South Park and Calumet-aw., 85: per month. Call at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Burenst., between State and Clark. st., between State and Clark.

TO RENT.—\$33 PER MONTH—ELEGANT MARBLE front house 1459 Frairie-av.; \$25 per month, fine 257 Thirty-account-st. Inquire of W. GRAT, Room 50 Respect Block.

TO RENT.—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH 50-FOOT lot and barn, suitable for a gentleman's family price, \$1,000; on South Side. H. L. Hill, 140 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-BRICK COTTAGE 297 TWENTY-eighth-st. six rooms, pantry, closets, water in kitchen. Only \$10 a month. W. W. BKLL, saw-intil foot of Illinois st. foot of Illinois-si.

POR BENT-HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR Asie—or will exchange for other property. Call or address at residence 840 Wabash-av. before 10 a. m.

TO RENT-1046, 1048, 1009, AND 1061 MICHIGAN-av., and 244 Twenty-nighth-st., and 98 Nouth Sangamon. Inquire F. D. HAMILTON, 128 Routh Clark. TO RENT-ELEGANT MARBLE FRONTS ON LA.
Salle-st. near Division; first-class in every respect.
Is rooms, with all modern improvements; just finished.
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-1341 INDIANA-AV. -STONE-FRONT modern conveniences; 14-story cottage on Indiana-av. Room 10 Methodist Church Block. ans av. Room 10 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-ROOM brick house on Vernon av., near Thirty-fifth-st. with or without barn; immediate possession. Apply at the house 51 Vernon-av. J. LAUNDER.

TO RENT-WEST SIDE-GOOD LOCATION AND near horse-cars, a 2-stoy brick house. 7 rooms, \$14; North Side, corner of Indiana and Franklin-sis., 2 brick flats, 4 and 6 rooms, \$12 and \$18. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

10 RENT - NORTH SIDE-ELEGANTLY-FURnished house, choice location, \$1,250.

Desirable 10-room house, near St. James' Church, S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT at noe-front house, 44 Rush-st., 14 rooms, and all modern improvements. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearborn-st. Room 14.

DEET - THERE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; modern improvements; 252 East Indiana-st, ELBRIDGE HANECY, 180 Dearborn-st. Rooms 3 and 4.

Suburbase. Suburban.

TO RENT-SUMMER BOARDING-A RARE OPportunity-Kenwood Seminary, Hyde Park, having
been closed, these very attractive premises are offered
for rent for boarding purposes, cheap, furnished og unfurnished; main building has 21 rooms, the other 10:
grounds ample and elegant, and location unsurpassed.
Apply to D. E. FISEE, Room 7 Otls Block. To RENT - LAKE VIEW. CONVENIENT TO street-cars—An elegant residence, hardwood finish, all modern improvements, gas, billiard-room, etc. Living rooms adapted to either basement or main door large and beautiful grounds, healthy location; will rent very low to desirable tenant. Apply to S. T. KING, 99 Washington-st. OF Washington-st.

TO RENT - IN WELLINGTON-PLACE, AT THE corner of Woodlawn-av. and Forty-sixth-st., eight minutes' walk to Kenwood station, two 2-story houses, new painted and calcimined, containing six and seven rooms, celiar, gas, and fixtures, soft and hard water; rent, \$20 per month for one year. Inquire of premises, or of C. B. DUPEE, corner of Clark and Sixteenth six.

TO RENT-DESINABLE HOUSE AT MORGAN
Park. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.
TO RENT-HOUSES, LOTS, AND LANDS AT HINSdale, with farge fine grounds, at very low prices,
O. J. STUUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn st.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 5-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT OAK PARK, I. Ridgeland, Austin. Maywood, Norwood Park, and Winnekka. A. J. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, No. 78 Fifth-av. Fifth-av.

TO RENT-AT OAK PARK-FINE HOUSE, WITH modern improvements; large grounds; very desirable. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT-FINE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE with large barn and 6 acres of ground at Brighton, I mile from horse cars; can be had cheap. Apply to M. PETRIE, 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT\_BOOMS.

TO RENT-NOELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM POR A JEWISH Young man in a small family: Prairie-av., near twenty-nicht-st. Address B 2s. Tribune office.

TO RENT-20 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR asle or exchange: a good place for renting furnished rooms. JOEL BIGELOW, 378 State-st. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished and cared for, cheap, at 78 East Van To BENT-WABASH-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH of Twenty-second-st., a front suite of rooms, unfurnished, second floor; sho back parlor or single room, furnished; private family; permanent. First-class board in immediate neighborhood. B 44, Tribune. TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR LIVING purposes, in elegant stone front building 670 and 972 Wabash-av., ucar Twenty-socond-st. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Lasahe-st.

West Side.

TO RENT-SUITE OF 6 ROOMS NO. 233 WEST Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements. in first-class order. WM. H. THOMP-SON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-3 OR 4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping to a gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 10 South Throop-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT-SECON D FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, ALL or part, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping or boarding. 337 West Washington-st.

North Sides.

North Sides

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND alcoret to gestlemen only. 271 North Clark-st. Will gent who called yesterday forenoon please call again? Stores

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1ST-ENTIRE FOURTH,
soor Lakeside Building, Clark and Adamesta,
with steam heating, power, elevator facilities, etc.
Also destrable offices are cond and third doors, with
steam heating, liquire at Room 5 in the building.

TO RENT-STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 176 and 178 East Adams at., 44x100 feet, well lighted: also store and basement 1 East Adams-st.. 22x70 fee GEORGE MCCONNELL, 180 East Adams-st. GEORGE McCONNELL, Tso East Adams-et.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST.

(Thompson Block, opposite Carson, Prife & Co. 5):
25x70; business centre of the West Side; rent reasonable. By WM. M. THOMPSON, 228 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-ALL OR FART OF STORES 30 AND 38
River-st., six floors, with fine dock, with or without steam power. Apply to I. P. COATES, 95 Washing-ton-st. ton-st.

O RENT-BUILDING ST AND SO FRANKLIN-ST.,
stone front, four stories and basement, 40x83,
cheap to good tennat, inquire, if wanted, of A. PATFRINGON, 62 Washington-st., or on premises.

TO RENT-ell WASHINGTON-ST., SECOND FLOOR,
suitable for light jobbing trade: rent reasonable. A switable for light jobbing trade; rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT-COMMISSION STORES ON MARKETst., Nos. ed and 65; street to be paved immediately. Room 10 Methodist Church Biock.

TO RENT-FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT ON
East Madison-st., suitable for jobbing, retail, or
manufacturing business; will rent first floor and basement separate if desired. Call or address D. E. McCONKEY, Room 12, 156 Washington-st., 9 to 11 a. m.
and 2 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT-AT 122 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER OF Clark, one large office, second floor, at \$15; and one large light basement at \$25; but not for a laundry, restaurant, or a salson. MACLAY & REDZIE, 128 kandolph-st., Room 4. Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT-TWO GOOD OFFICES ON SECOND floor-loss south Clark-st. Inquire of P. D. HAMIL TON, Room 1.

TO RENT-DOCKS—300 FT, ELSTON ROAD AND North Branch, now occupied by Flaher & Sons (lumber), and 240 ft foot of Carpenter-st., now occupied by Schunemann & Lenke (wood and coat). Railroad track in both yards. Apply to R. R. CLARK, Room 20, 86 LaSalle-st.

PO RENT-DOCK CORNER POLK AND sts., 200x550 feet, with brick office, barrack, etc. BAIRO & BRADLEY, 90 Lassi Miscellaneous,
TO RENT-EDOM FOR BARBER-SHOP IN FIRSTclass location; none but a first-class barber need
apply. Call as 428 west Van Burse-st.

WANTED-MALE RELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN ENTRY-CLERK: ONE USED TO estering millinery goods proferred. Address in the control of the

WANTED-FOUR MEN AS CLERKS; ALSO A cash boy. Call to-day after 10 a. m. at 210 East Madison-st., corner Franklin-st.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAR TO TRAY-el on commission for a millinery house; state reference and experience had. E 47, tribune office.

WANTED-AN A 1 GROCERY CLERKS; A GOOD marker preferred. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. at 370 West Madison-st. marker preferre West Madison-st. WANTED-SALESMAN: ONE USED TO THE clothing business preferred, young, and come well recommended. Address B 46. Tribuns office. W ANTED - COPYIST - IMMEDIATELY - TO A man who writes a good, distinct, and rapid hand a week or two of steady work will be given. Apply at II and IS Wabash-av.

WANTED-TO GO INTO FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY town, a good tinner. Must have small kit of tools and best of references, and be sober and industrious. No other need apply. Call at MARKLEY, ALLING CO.'S, 40 Lake at., Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. CO.'S, 49 Lake al., Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock W ANTRD—A MILLER IN A CUSTOM MILL, ONe that understands his business; no high-toned miller need apply. WM. SAGER, Valparaiso, Ind. WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER ON FIFTIETH and State-sts. PETER SMITH.

WANTED—A BARBER OF GOOD APPEARANCE (must be an extra good shaver); wages, \$12. Apply mmediately to Lablanc & Carse, 250 Thirty-first-st. Miscellaneous.

MANTED-MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS" GUIDE."
Tells who wants agents and what for: 10,000; 5th
yr; 1 sony 5c; monthly. J. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.
WANTED-A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN
the United States to manufacture and sell a
stable article just patented. Exclusive right given;
liberal terms: large profits; small capital. E. MORRIS,
chicago, P. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLI-gent traveling salesman of good address to self the American Cyclopedia. D. APPLETON & CO., 61 Washington-st. WANTED AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR a city paper; best of reference required. Address B 33, Tribune office. WANTED—A GOOD AGENT IN EVERY IMportant town in the United States to sell Kelley's
patent screen corners and moldings: Inclose 25 cents
for sample and circuiar. Address J. W. D. KELLEY,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITOR, CONTROLLING
receiving grain business, by Chicago commission
house in good standing. Address, with reference, B
24, Tribune office. WANTED-A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE IN restaurant; one that understands the business, at No. 806 South Haisted-st.

WANTED—MAN WHO FULLY UNDERSTANDS by fire-kettles, trimming hams, etc., etc. Address B 35, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. W ANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family; must be good washer and froner and plain cook. Apply at 275 West Washington at.
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 651 Wabashaw; references required. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND from at 233 West Congress-st. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a private family; must be a good cook, washer, and froner. 296 West flarrison-gt. WANTED-AT 155 SOUTH SANGASON-ST.-A good cook, washer, and froner; reference re-

WANTED-ONE FRIST-CLASS MILLINER; NONE need apply except first-class. THOMAS & CO.,

Seamstresses. WANTED-SEAMSTRESS, ONE THAT UNDER stands cutting and making infants' garments. Call at 531 West Washington-at. WANTED-A NURSE GIRL, MUST BE 17 OR over and accessomed to taking care of children. Apply Wednesday between 10 and 12 at southwest corner Asbiand-av, and Adams at.

Housekeepers. WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER WILLING TO GO TO California: one who has a few hundred dollars; references required. Address B 32, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, ENergy, and good address to solicit orders for the
new edition of Dr. Naphey's Physical Life of Woman,
Apply at 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. SITUATION WANTED—A TOUNG MAN HAVING
Shad five years experience as bookkeeper would like
to engage with some good house for from one to five
years. Good reference furnished.
Address B 24, Tribune office.

une omce.

STUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY

Sposted in the wholesale and retail grocery trade: 15
years in the business. Reference A I. Address B 25,
Tribune cilice. Trades. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN HONEST, SOBER cabinet-maker, conversant with English and German, in some wholesale house with view of deserved promotion. Address E S, care J. Schroeter, 206 Wess Chicago av., Chicago. CITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS PRACTI-cal entirely by a young man who thoroughly under-stands the tailor business. Has just arrived from the East. Good reference if required. Address B 26, 1 rib-une office.

Conchmen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS Coachman. Can give good recommendation. Address B 27. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN TO Swork as porter, janitor, or any such work. Reference if required. Address B 21, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE99 Foster-st, Inquire at

STUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEO work in a private family by young girl. Inquire at
80 Foster-st,
CITUATION, WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEO work in small family, or second work; by a No. 1
German girl, is agreeable; have references. 14.2
Twentieth-st.
CITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or Ritchen work; best of reference given if
required. Call for two days at 133 North Sangamon-st.;
riua third bell.
CITUATION WANTED—IN RESPECTABLE FAMIDiy as cook, washer, and fronce. The best of city
references. Call at 330 Twenty-second-st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL.
For dining-room or chamber work in a heardinghouse, Call at 183 West Madison-st., Room 15.
CITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL
To to do second work or general housework in a small
family. Piease call at 117 Illinois-st. References given
if required. North Side preferred.
CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GERMAN
Sgirls; one as cook, and the other as second girl; in
boarding house preferred.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT
and pastry cook in a botel, restaurant, or boardinghouse. Apply at 640 South State-st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO
do second work, washing, froning, and general
work. Address, for two days, R. It, 123 Twentysecond-st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for general housework in a private family. References if required. Call at 202 South Pair-av.
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SITUATION WANTED-ANY LADY WISHING Offst-class Swedish cook or laundress, best of references, call at 708 Cottage Grove-av, No postais answered. answered.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DANISH GIRL FOR general housework in a private family: willing to do any kind of housework. Apply at Hotel Danmark, 128 kast Kinzie-st.

Nurses.

Situation wanted by a competent english girl as nurse or to travel; best city reference,
Address woman's Christian Association, 91 East Wapinington-st., Room 6, two days.

Cituation wanted—As nurse by a very
respectable, clean, competent English woman to D respectable, clean, competent English woman to bring a young baby upon a bottle; can take a mocker's care of it night and day, and do light second work of sew; no objection to travel; best of references. Call or address D E, 444 West Adamset. or address D E, 443 West Adams-et.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE

young girl to take care of baby and assist in second
work. Best of reference given. Unit or address, for
three days, ELLA, rear of 350 Pentry fourth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL
for kitchen work or general housework. Piesse
call at 41 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-ANY LADY WISHING A
Rest-class German nurse or second girl, best of
references, call at 708 Cottage-Grove-av.; no postals.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEREEPER. IN city or country, by an intelligent and industrious girl; understands all kinds of work; the best of references. B 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY.
STOOM OF A WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY.
Society of the second of the se

BOOKS.

A CHEAP BOOKSTORE DOWN STAIRS; e. 600
A vols. books marked in piain figures; writing passer
and envelopes, inks, etc., cheap; cash paid for good
books, down-stairs at MilLERS, fold Madison-as.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS
always bring good prices. Before, you self your
library see CHAPIN, corace Madison and Dearborn-self.

D PAID FOR WEBSTEK'S DICTIONARY—BkGLEBERT, 21 South Clark-st., buys them.

MACHINEBY. WANTED-FOR CASH-2 SMALL STATIONARY engines 4 to 6 inches bore: also 2 upright boilers 4 to 6 horse-power. Address B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED-PORTABLE ENGINE 10 TO 12 HORSE power, second-hand, in good order, log cash.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-20-FOOT SOLID wather bank counter, glass ton seavy and elegant opether with some thirty feet handsome partition CURITY, 6 Tribune Building. FOR SALE.

OR SALE-VERMONT GRANITE MONUMENTS, chean, at Room 26, 96 LaSaile-at. PERSONAL

# The Tribune

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rfly, delivered. Funday excepted, 25 cents per week sty, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellera MARLER, Agent. ONDON, Eng. -American Exchange, 449 Strand BENET F. GILLIO, Agent.

BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

SteVicker's Theatre-Vedhon street, between Dearport "The Exiles." Afternoon and evening Rendolph street, between Clark 'The Exiles." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre Clark street, opposite Sherman House to South " and variety performance.

Haverly's Theatre.

ores street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of the Moon.

Off's Opera Boule Troups. "Trip to the Moon.

choon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411. A. F. & A. M. Gregular communication Wednesday evening. April 1878. At the brethren of said Lodge at actified to be present, as business of the utinost importance, including the subject of rental of hall, will produce the work of the W. M. Charles H. Biladley, Sec. BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A., F. & A. M.—State communication this (Wedneslay) evening, at victors. Hall 75 Mouroest. Visiting brothern cor lify laylied. URORGE GARDNER, W. M. 5-LS P. ARNETT. Sc.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878. Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 991@993. A final vote on the House bill for the al of the Resumption act is to be taken in he Sonate Committee on Finance on Friday

A St. Paul dispatch which we print th morning contains some alleged facts con-cerning the ante-bellum record of Doorer FIELD. It is related that he had his sword all sharpened to cut off Rebel heads, but the edge of the weapon and of his patriotism was taken off by a threat of disnce unless he turned traitor and fought for the Confederacy.

The Tariff bill reported by the Committe on Ways and Means was yesterday intro-duced in the House by Mr. Wood, of New York, who advocated the passage of the bill in a speech on its general features. The bill is far from being what the friends of a revrhue tariff desire, and it will be stubbornly fought by the protectionists-so that, whatsult, neither side will be sat-

It is proposed to establish a telegrap line from Deadwood to Fort Ellis Mont the route to touch at the numerous Sionx military posts between those points. A curious superstition among the Indians invests a telegraph wire with supernatural attributes, and it is said the lines are never dis turbed by them. So soon as this superstition begins to weaken, and the Sioux warrow arrive at a familiarity with the telegraph that breeds contempt, it will only be neces sary to attach some of Epison's latest ar pliances in order to re-establish a suitable degree of awe and terror in the untutored

The Democrats of Illinois are gathering a Springfield in anticipation of the State Convention called for to-morrow. The same distrust and hatred of Chicago which has of late years been ovinced in the Legislature to rest upon the Bourbon leaders from city, and the whole of yesterday political plumbing was accomplished with presence of a representa from Cook County. The acks and paleozoics now feeling strong enough to get licked all alone by es, stand up and sturdily demand that satisfaction. Considering the kindred spirit of independence and non-affiliation which at present inspires the Nationals, there is no reason why the Democracy should not secure the trifling luxury for which it lan-

It was a bad day for Mr. BLAINE in the Senate yesterday. He had to encounter two of his most formidable opponents in the debate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, EDMUNDS and THURMAN, both of whom tool actor and calibre of the plumed knight. Judge Edmunds was especially severe, his reference to the old Fort Smith bond scandal, ists that Mr. BLAINE has been led upon to endure since his days of tribulation and sunstroke. His unfortunate propensity for violating the usages of Senate in matters of debate, together for the inusual rancor excited against him

atches of this morning. The ian Premier couches his note, so far as rests are concerned, in very with a promptness which will be a surprise to any one will not be contact to abide by the unsatis

arms. The Prince's reference to Russia's territorial accessions in Armenia is character-ized by an exhibition of spirit which indicates that the Czar will not willingly yield any advantages gained in that quarter. He intimates that Russia, in view of possible future contingencies, will retain possession of these Asiatic fortresses as a measure of defense. To Salisbury's criticism on the indemnity provision of the San Stefano treaty, Gobtschakoff replies that Russia has been more liberal in this respect than have many other nations unde similar circumstances. The note, though firm further upon the question at issue, and the English War Secretary is invited to make proposition formulating the views of the British Government, and stating with definiteness the basis upon which negotial tions for a settlement may be entered upon.

By a vote surprisingly large, in view of the tremendous influence and pressure brought to bear by the lobby, the Senate yesterday passed the Judiciary Committee's bill requiring the Pacific Railroad Companies to establish out of their net earnings a sinking-fund for the extinguishment of the debt to the Government of the United States. That the very large plurality of 40 against 19 should have been secured for the bill in the face of the powerful opposition exerted personally by Gould, Huntinfton, and Dillon, their paid lobbyists, and their attorneys on the floor of the Senate, was as unexpected as it is gratifying. It shows that, as in the case of the Silver bill, though of course in lesser degree, the imperative voice of the people at large is more potent than the combined resources of the money power. For the result great credit rightfully belongs to the eminent lawyers comprising that portion of the Judiciary Committee which supported the bill-Messrs. THURMAN, EDMUNDS, DAVID DAVIS, CHRISTIANCY, McDonald, and Howe -and more especially to Judge THURMAN, who threw himself heart and soul into this attempt to compel the great railroad monopolists to make some provision for the repayment of the money advanced them by the Government. Mr. CONKLING, member of the Judiciary Committee, has not seen fit to support the bill, while Mr. BLAINE has labored in the interest of the Railroad Ring with all the zeal and persistence of an attorney whose fee depends upon his success in winning the case. The result is doubly gratifying as vindicating the Sen ate from the imputation—which of late had seemed to rightfully rest upon it—that legislation was controlled by improper if not by grossly corrupt influences. It is a victory for the people over the monopolists, for the Government over its unscrupulous debtors.

A CONFEDERATE VICTORY

The long and heated debate incident

Representatives may have induced some pe

e election of Doorkeeper of the House of

sons to believe that it had something to do with the choice of that officer. This would be a serious error. The only result ever expected from the discussion was to demonstrate to the country that the Democracy cannot be shamed out of their complet erfdom to the Confederates who flourish t ash, and that was accomplished. As to the choice of Doorkeeper, the election of the Confederate candidate was assured beyond any peradventure of argument. It was practically accomplished in the Democratic cancus, which had been held in the very face ican and a Union General, wounded in both wars, and also a Democrat; and, in the face of this nomination, the Confederates in the should be put on guard. When the Northern Democrats feebly protested against being placed in the awkward position of voting against a good Democrat simply because he was a patriot and a hero, and voting for an obscure and unknown man simply because he had been a Confederate, the Southern Democrats announced their ultimatum, viz. : Either the Confederate whom they had chosen must be sustained by the full Democratic vote and elected, or not another Democratic measure should be allowed to pass during this session of Congress. Then the doughfaces gave way, and they obeyed the command of their Southern masters so obsequiously that but a single Democratic vote was withheld from the Confederate candidate. - that of Springer of Illinois, who represents a district where Gen. Smelps is known and respected, and who was conscious that a voto against SHIELDS would be followed by repudiation at the hands of his constituents. Northern men who have claimed to be leaders of the Democrats-like Cox and Hewitt of New York, RANDALL and CLYMER of Pennsylvania, Morrison and Eden of Illinois, Ban-NING and SAYLER of Ohio-were compelled to acknowledge in the most public and abject manner that Democracy once again in this country, as before the War, means nothing more nor less than subserviency to Southern sectional dictation.

It was not prudent on the part of the Conederates in Congress to force this plain conviction upon the country. It is likely to do the cause more harm at the North than good at the South. All the Democrats throughout the North are not as willing to acknowledge andisputed Confederate control as the Congressional doughfaces who were terrified at the prospective defeat of some favorite jo in case they should refuse obedience. There are thousands and thousands of Irishmen a the North who fought in the War for the Union along with their compatriot, Gen. SHELDS, and they are not prepared to admit that such a man may be put aside at any time by the Confederate vote to make room for an obscure Confederate soldier. There are thousands and thousands of other Democrats, not Irish, who have learned to admir and respect a man who has gone through two wars for the United States Government and has come out of each with serious wounds; such Democrats will not, any more than the Irish Democrats, sanction an insult offered to a man like Shiring merely to advertise the supreme power of the Confeder ate element. The case is peculiarly aggravating to Union Democrats, because the nomination of the Confederate Field was forced down the throat of the caucus after Gen. SHIELDS had been nominated. Had the caucus previously agreed upon FIELD, or any other Confederate candidate, and SHIELDS had received an independent nomination afterwards, the Northern Union Democrats might possibly have justified their representatives in Congress in voting against SHELDS on account of their caucus pledge and the political necessity of united action. But that was not the situation. Sheelds had already been nominated in the House The Democratic caucus had notice that he was a candidate, and would even receive the Republican votes as against a Confederate candidate. Notwithstanding all this, the Confederates went into the caucus and proclaimed that they were determined to have a o this overbearing dictation that the Northern Democrats in Congress gave in a unanimous and pusillanimous adherence, confess-ing their abject submission to the Rebel will It may be that the Confederates in Con

gress desired to show that they could find one of their former associates in rebellion fit to occupy the position of Doorkeeper of the House. They had tried two others with poor success,-Firz Hugs, the "biger man than GRANT," and poor old POLK, who was the victim of their rapacity. Their material must have been scarce, for their third choice fell upon a man who had never earn ed any distinction even in the Confederate service, but who was at the same time' the most conspicuous specimen of the unrepenthad received an education at the hands of the Government, and used it in the effort to break down the Government. After the Wa was over, he preferred to enter the service of a foreign Prince rather than sue for forgiveness, and it is still a matter of doubt whether he did not again forswear his allegiance in order to secure a position in the army of the Khedive of Egypt. . At all events, it is only within two months that FIELD's disability, as a West Pointer turned Rebel, has been removed, so that his selection was evidently owing to a desire to select the most conspicuous and objectionable Rebel candidate that could be found, in order to show beyond all controversy the absolute sway of the Confederate element over the ocratic party of the United States.

The country will accept this manifestation of power, but it may well be doubted wheth-er it will redound to the credit or advantage of the Democratic party. The effort made to wipe out the disgrace of the Northern doughfaces by voting to put Gen. SHIELDS on the retired list as a Brigadier-General was disingenuous expedient not likely to deceive anybody. It is doubtful whether Gen. SHIELDS will ever receive any benefit from this empty honor; but, whether he does or not, the fact remains that the Confederates insisted upon shoving aside a maimed Union soldier of two wars to make room for the worst specimen of a Rebel, ready to forswear his allegiance even for foreign service, and that this was done for the avowed purpose of establishing beyond all dispute the Con federate deminion over the Democratic party

THE BARD AND HIS BEER.

of the country.

The Commerz given to BAYARD TAYLOR in New York, on Monday last, was a remarkable affair in all its surroundings, but the central figure was the venerable poet, Will-TAN CULLEN BRYANT. Mr. TAYLOR IS SO much of a German in all his ways and habits of life that he fitted into the scene naturally. and in no wise seemed out of place as a votary of Gambrinus. He is as much a German as the lustiest and thirtiest Teuton that thumped his glass in the noisy salamander on this festive and hearty occasion. Will AM CULLEN BRYANT, however, was a foreign element, and represented the genius America struggling with the Gemuetlichkeit of Germany, the child of song wrestling with bibulous facts and smoky realities. poet whose rhythms have never yet included the " Eins, evei, drei," of the German Com. merz, whose songs were never set to the deep liapason of drained tankards, or the Trink lieder of the Rhine and Mosel.

Sang the venerable bard in his callow years, looking forward to the days when he him who in the love of Nature holds comnunion with her visible forms, she speaks various language." The opening of the 'Thauatopsis" is not altogether inapplicable to the scene in which the bard was such a bold bacchanal. He was there in the love of Nature, not in the love of art, of literature, or of journalism. All before him were children of Nature, giving free rein to the desires that stir up the natural man, such as the desire to eat, to drink, to smoke, and to get full. He was there for these natural purposes, else why the huge clay "schooner" of beer that mantled its brim with the white foam so invitingly before him? He held communion with her in her visible formsthe clear amber and white of her hop and parley, which the genius of man reproduces in the furious Boch, the tranquil Weiss, the responsible Culmbacher, and the genial and inspiring beverages of native make. Nature was there also in the products of her hillsides, whose royal purple is transmuted into gold under the white feet of the German maiden, -Hochheimer, Rude sheimer, Niersteiner, Lautersberg, Johannisberg, the sparkling vintages of the blue Mosel, and the insidious but mighty Knickerbein. There were still other form of Nature in the more prosaic Wiener Snitzel, the tempting Kalbsbraaten, the succulent Beefsteak, the Schwartzbrad, the salty Pretzel, the Sauer Eel, the cooling Salade, the demoralizing Caviar, and that purely Teutonic tidbit, the entrail of the too Snipe. All these visible forms of Nature must have spoken a various language to the bard as he bowed his venerable head to the tankard at each recurring salamander and quaffed the foaming nectar with a merry twinkle of the eye and a hearty smack of the lip, while little streams of amber flecked his snowy beard. As the night wore on and the schooner" made frequent voyages, Nature's anguage must have become more and various, as well as the bard's, until at last he must have reached that desperate decision that he wouldn't go home till norning. When one comes to that decision all is lost. We can only see the bard realizing the full meaning of Gemuetlichkeit, oursting out in merry snatches of song, boisterously trolling the "Gaudeamus is itur," or hilariously inquiring, "Where is the German's Fatherland?" No excise laws can restrain him, for he has taken out a poetical license. In one golden night he renews his youth, and the bent and wrinkled Faust for brief time is clothed with the garments of his younger days, without any compact more ical than the regulations of the Commerz. All nights must have an end, however. There is a bottom to every schooner, a limit even to a bard's capacities. The scene broadens upon his vision. There is another "schooner" before him that was not there when he commenced. By some curious magic there are two Ministers going to Germany, and the President at his right be

omes a Briareus, carrying numerous mugs

cigars. The hall grows wider, the long to

of mugs, "schooners," and tankards dancing

ters grow thicker and thicker. The " Eins

wei, drei," are already up in the "zwansigs.

by hundreds of others, blaze out like suns,

whereupon the two Ministers and the tw

"Wiener Blut" of STRATES Salamon

its, the tables, and chairs, and mugs.

bles are multiplied, and there are mult

the guests, and the gaslights spring into the waltz. The bard sleeps. Commers is over. He has gone to join the numerable caravan to whom on the morow Nature will speak another language,—the anguage of soda water and selzer, the afterth of every Commerz.

M'CAFFREY'S NEW REFORM.

As was anticipated before the election, there is to be a formal organization of the Aldermen in favor of a "liberal" admini ration of the City Government and oppos to the interests of the taxpayers. Two cau enders, McCapprey and Cullerton, are making a desperate effort to secure a majority in the Council. Party politics, persona nfluences, bribes, and every available kind of pressure is to be used to coax and bully Aldermen to join this new "Ring."-for will be that and nothing less. The name of Democracy will be used to secure the coperation of Democratic Aldermen like TULEY, who has thus far refused to mee with the gang. It is proposed to offer Ald. Daly the position of presiding officer of the Council as a bait to secure his fratern ation. PHELPS, of the Third Ward, who was un doubtedly elected by Republican votes, as TULEY probably was, is asked to come in ecause he is a Democrat. The hooks are brown out in every direction just now, ecause McCaffrey knows the necessity of starting in with a majority. Once there, he has confidence in his own ability and previ ous experience to solidify and maintain hi

This man McCaffrey is the most impo

dent specimen of a Ringster. The peop

have but just escaped from the hardships is dictation as the acknowledged "Boss" o the County Ring, and he turns up the aspir ing "Boss" of a new City Ring. He made desperate an effort to secure his election to the Council for this very purpose that it is suspected his apparent majority was secured by fraud, and his seat will be conested. It will be a costly disgrace to the city to give him the seat he claims. And this ex-Boss has the effrontery to proclain that "Now there is a prospect of the old Reform Council again." The old Reform Council to which he refers, and of which he was a member, was the Council which contained the infamous Nineteen, many of whom were indicted, and who spent and stole at the rate of \$6,000,000 a year, including the proceeds of the bonds they squandered. "I am in favor of an honest and economical administration of the city affairs," says this precious Reformer, -such reform, namely, as this same McCapprey in troduced while he was " Boss " of the Coun ty Ring. "Now that we have the power in our hands, we can do that which our predecessors would not,"—namely, form a Ring for plunder. Not so fast, " Boss " McCar FREY. You have not the power yet. It is not unlikely that men like TULEY, PHELPS, NIESEN, JONAS, and DALY will refuse to be come your tools. You cannot count with certainty on STAUBER, the Socialist, and perhaps still others who are necessary to you may fail you. "I don't ask for any important positions on the Committees," says this model Reformer. Of course you do not: you would much prefer to stand in the background and dictate the formation of these Committees and what they shall do. But you never ought to be allowed, with your past record, to take a seat in the Council which there is strong reason to believe you

have gained by fraud. willing to devote his time to the "reform of the City Government is because the City Government is now proceeding with the construction of its portion of the Court-House. This is a matter which McCaffrey knows all about; he was the leading spirit in all the intrigues and jobs in the county half of the building, and having made hir self so obnoxious on that side of the house that he could no longer be elected, he now wants to boss the city portion. This is the key-note to his reform aspirations, and we warn every Alderman with honest instincts and political hopes to keep out of his

WHAT DOES ENGLAND ASK 1

Lord DERBY said in Parliament Monday that he could not understand why England should sush, as she was about to do, into "a purposeless war." This is a remarkable avowal to come from an ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. - one who has directed the foreign policy of England until a very re cent date, and who has made the complica tions of European politics a life study. If Lord DERBY confesses his ignorance of the purpose of the intended war, what can condition of enlightenment of the mass of the English people, who have neither his means of information nor his wide experience? Is it possible that they are drifting into war for no reason at all Or, are their demands of such a nature that they will not bear statment and discussion? It is hard to believe that England is going o war without sufficient cause, but it harder still to invent or imagine such cause, which could only be found in fresh Russian aggression or breach of faith. No reason for war now exists which did not exist hen the Russian army first crossed the frontier. The English Government must have known then that the war would end as it has ended; that the Turkish army would be crushed, and the Turkish Empire dis bered; and that the Russian Generals would dictate peace under the walls of Constantinople. Nor could it be supposed, with the experience of the Franco-German war fresh in mind, that these terms of peace would be easy. Indemnities in territory and money have become parts of modern warfare; and it was a matter of course that Russia would extort them when the war was con cluded in her favor. The time for England to offer opposition to this programme was when it was announced. Russia should then have been notified that England could not consent to the execution of her plans. Such notification would no doubt have been effective. England then had the means, i which she is now lamentably deficient, to enforce her demands. Two corps of British soldiers, aided by a hundred British engineers, could have prevented the passage of the Danube, which was only accomplished, as against the Turks alone, by haphazard If there had been a British nucle which the splendid fighting material of the Turks could collect, and if system

had thereby been been put into the defensive operations, good luck would not

have been so important an element in the

campaign. Supposing the Danube to be

Plevna; and if Plevna had taken place,

sistance at the line of the Balkans. Col.

BAKER's brilliant operations towards the

close of the war showed what British skill

and pluck could accomplish; and if he had had 30,000 to 50,000 British soldiers behind him he would have made a different record

there would still have been a stubborn re

in the early days of the war. British vessels vould have been no unimportant ass those days. They might have found mean of opening the mouth of the Danube, destroying or picking up the torpedoes, and cutting the line of communications of the nvading army. In any event they would have been a perpetual menace of the Russian power before Constantinople, and would have protected the city at least from siege. assault, or capture. British engineers wo have planned fortifications that the redoubtable Toplesen might not have taken by sap and mine; British capital would ave provided ammunition, and covered Bulgaria and Roumelia with a network of railways, if necessarry; and British volunteers would have swelled the Turkish ranks. A war thus conducted on the defensive would not have been a holiday campaign. It is doubtful whether Russia, perceiving the magnitude of the undertaking, would have proceeded with it.

war was permitted to pass, and Great Britain s now seriously considering an offensive one, For what reason? Lord DERBY is not the only European statesman who confesses his inability to answer this question. The officia organ of Prince Gortschanorr, a few days since, said: "If England should state what she proposes, then her proposals and those of the Cabinet at Vienna might pave the way for a common understanding.' This is a reasonable request, but one that England hows no disposition to grant. She stands virtually in the position of the partisans of the house of Montague, biting her thumbs at her enemies, but professing no specific ground of complaint. She objects to the treaty of San Stefano, but declines to state why she objects. Certainly not because it provides for peace. England cannot object to the enfranchisement of the Bulgarian Christians, or the establishment of the new Bulgarian Principality, for these were dis tinctly stated to be the main objects of the war. She cannot object to the aggrandize

The opportunity for making a defensive

ment of Servia and Montenegro, for this is less in each instance than was generally anticipated. She cannot object to the acquisition of Bessarabia, or if she does, she has no means of enforcing her objections. Russia holds that strip of territory in her own right and on her own side of the river. The combined armies of Europe would hardly be sufficient to dislodge her from it. Does England desire the consolidation of the Greek race and the extension of the Greek Empire? does she need guarantees in regard to Egypt? does she sympathize with Roumania? or does she erish a rooted antipathy to the Bulgarian Sclavs? If she is controlled by these feelings, or any of them, why does she not frankly avow them? The sympathies of the American people will, under ordinary circumstances, be with England as against Russia, as they are always likely to be with the more enlightened nation. But the growth of this sympathy would greatly be issatisfaction is well-grounded. According to present appearances, Great Britain i rushing, as Lord DERBY said, into "a purposeless war." Of all the wars in which she has ever engaged, this promises to be the most pointless and unprovoked.

FREE SHIPS. student of American navigation laws, has recently published through G. P. PUTNAM's Sons a pamphlet devoted to a consideration trade and the reasons of it. There is little that is new to be said on this subject, but Mr. Codman has stated the old arguments in an attractive manner. He examines and destroys the fallacy of the New-England Protectionists which held that shipbuilding became extinct in consequence of the depredations of the Confederate cruisers. The destruction of wessels during the War should have been, he maintains, a reason for increased reproduction. The real cause of the decline is to be found, not in any accidental circumstances, but in the studious policy of repression adopted by our Government. Our restrictive navigation laws are as old as the Republic. They grew out of a compromise with slavery. The Northern States agreed to foster slavery on condition that the Southern States should foster shipbuilding. Shipbuilding has survived the trial which slavery could not stand. The destruction of the Southern political influence

gave an impulse to Northern iniquities like the protective tariff and internal improvements, which, coming into existence as the results of compromise, were benefited by the annihilation of one party to the agreement, and that the opposition party. The Committee of the House of Representatives which looked into this question in 1869 understood it so little that they made American ommerce and the American carrying trade synonymous terms, not understanding that the one was merely the incident of the other. Mr. Comman shows that the difference between these interests is just the difference between ship-owners and shipbuilders : that these are essentially different; and that one s "fostered" at the expense of the other. Thus the British practice for many generations has been to admit foreign vessels purchased and owned by British merchants to a some registry. Up to 1849 the American clipper ships were the best ocean craft. They were purchased in large numbers by British merchants, and entered in the British shippingist. Iron ships then came into vogue English workmen could make them better and cheaper than American workmen could. Works were accordingly established on the Clyde. America refused to follow the example Great Britain had set. American nerchants were not permitted to buy Clydebuilt steamers, though they could buy them cheaper than they could build others like them at home. The consequence was that the carrying-trade passed into other hands, and the United States now pay \$130,000,000 annually to the vessel-owners of other countries. Besides the sum actually paid in freights it is computed that 300 steamships, employing 50,000 men, earning \$1,500,000 mo are employed in our trade with Europe. Against this array we have only the for steamers of the Pennsylvania Steamship Company to present, which may be considered a subsidized line, inasmuch as it has the advantage both of a remission of State taxes

and of the exclusive patronage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. John Roach's remedy for the decadence of the American carrying trade is a system of subsidies. He desires to have \$3 per mile paid to all steamers in the Atlantic rade, and \$4 per mile to steamers in the Pacific trade. Mr. Codman's remedy is far simpler. It is the admission of foreignbuilt ships to American markets free of duty, so that any American merchant can have the privilege of buying his ships, as he buys his teas or coffees, where he can get them cheapest. "The pro-tection of home industry" in this respect he

believes means only "the protection of Mr. JOHN ROACH at the cost of the 40,000,000 citizens whom he has adopted." We agree with Mr. Codman. Free ships will restore the American carrying trade, and they are the only things that will. It is deeply to be regretted that the section of the Wood Tariff oill providing for them has been stricken out. They would bring all the measure of prosperity that American merchants formerly en-joyed. They could only affect the shipmilding interests on the Delaware. We do not believe that they would seriously injure these interests inasmuch as they would not interfere with the coastwise traffic, and American ships are not now able to engage in foreign trade except under subsidies. But if they did destroy Mr. ROACH's shipyards, they would none the less be desirable and necessary to the revival of American commerce. The war is distinctly between shipbuilders and ship-owners. There is only one shipbuilder of prominence as agains thousandsof merchants who desire to be ship-owners, and would be if the Govern ment were not against them. There is no reason why the Government should be against them, unless it proceeds on the principle that the weakest cause should be supported. Some member of Congress who has clear view of this subject ought to revive the free-ship clause of the Tariff bill in the House and demand a division on it, so that the people may know who are the friends and who the enemies of the shipbuilders as opposed to the ship-owners.

The death of Dr. W. H. BRISBANE, which ook place in the little village of Arena. Wis. n Saturday morning last, is worthy of more than a passing notice. He belonged to the party of original Abolitionists, and made many reat personal and pecuniary sacrifices to prac tically carry out the effort to abolish the sys-Carolina,-a State that never gave much enouragement to Anti-Slavery men, -and in 1835 when the Slavery question began to engross public attention, he came North with thirty of s slaves, and gave them their freedom, and established them in good homes. Dr. BRISBANE first settled in Cincinnati, and soon became the ntimate friend and associate of JAMES G. BIRNEY, who was twice the Liberty party candidate for President, Gov. Lewis, Dr. Balaner, afterwards editor of the National Era, -in Anti-Slavery novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," originally appeared,—the late Chief Justice Chass and other prominent Anti-Slavery agitators and reformers. SALMON P. CHASE was then a young man and an obscure lawyer in Cincinnati, who first brought himself to the attention of the public by often volunteering his services in defense of runaway slaves, for which he received nothing put the thanks of the poor slaves and the curses of their owners. That was in the days of the Underground Railway, which exended from the Ohio River northward acros the State of Ohio to Canada, and over which thousands of trembling fugitives way to the land of promise. Dr. BRISBANE was a principal stockholder and Director that Underground Railroad, and CHASE was its attorney. Nobody imagined in would become Governor of Ohio, then United and the inventor of greenbacks and Nationa Banks, and at last Chief-Justice of the Suprem Court of the United States, and, as such officer preside at the trial of impeachment of the Presi lent. Dr. BRISBANE went to Wisconsin in 1855. and was Chief Clerk of the State Senate in 1857. For a short time he was pastor of the Baptist Church in Madison. He was always an active and very efficient member of the party ever since its organization, and his phil anthropic ideas were grandly supplemented by race, eithout regard to creed, color, or condi-tion. He made a conspicuous figure in that nobic group of heroic men, most of whom have dready passed away, who struck a blow for the liberty of the black race in America, and by whose humane efforts, under GoD, the great disturbing curse of hereditary Slavery was

hildren and grandchildren who will forever therish his memory with feelings of pride and The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just endered a decision in the case of Thompson t al. vs. The Franklin Insurance Company St. Louis, Mo., that is of great importance to he people and to the insurance companies. the statute of Wisconsin, passed in 1874, it was risks against loss by fire, and the property i destroyed, the amount of insurance written in the policy "shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of the loss be the measure of damages." The Court goe on to say that the language of the statute is perfectly plain, and that in case of a total loss of real property without criminal fault of the assured, the value the the property must be amount the manifest policy of the statute as an effort to prevent over-insurance, and it regards such a desire as wise and wholesome, and which ought to be strictly obeyed. It also holds that the measure of damages being thus fixed by the statute, the company has no right to show that amount written in the policy. The rule of the sound public policy, and the contracts of private parties cannot alter it by any forms of policy. Heretofore the practice has been, with companie doing business in Wisconsin and in most of the a loss by fire, and pay only the actual damage the policy. But this decision will now compe a closer inspection and valuation of property of the part of agents, and the check of the statut of 1874 will be seen in a lower appraisal of rea property at the time the risks are taken

shed. Dr. BRISBANE died at

age of 75, and leaves behind him a number of

There was a time when the Nation prom ed to be cosmopolitan, as its name indi-cates, and not sectional; but that time is past. Its partisan advocacy of the gold standard, an its mean and unmannerly flings at the very large and intelligent majority of the American people, and their representatives in Congress, who favored the remonetization of silver, was evidence enough to the average observer that the Nation had a narrow scope of vision when looking at great national subjects, and had a than it had for the greatest good of the greate number. Readers who remember the insolence with waich it assailed Western men who ed to differ with it upon the currency question and its firm adherence to the side of the capital-ist and bondhoider, will not be surprised to find the Nation the willing advocate of that conspiracy now evidently forming to prevent Con-gress from authorizing a popular loan that may, in a measure, inure to the benefit of that large class of small depositors who have formerl patronized savings banks. The Nation much of its popularity in the West by its unfair and illogical method of discussing the silver question, and the lofty contempt that it now man fests for those who advocate a popular measur of relief and safety for the common people will not tend to make it friends hereabouts. it would now change its name to "The Wail Street Indicator," it would be more appropriate

The English papers are trying to explain cause of the Chicago walkist, O'LEARY, walk-ing away from all the professional pedestrians of the "Three Kingdoms." The London Times

there can be no doubt that it gave O'LEARY an calculable advantage. His track to the end was capital order, while that of the Englishmen went up before the close of the second day. In dition to this the mere fact of the latter having so often pass and overtake each other is in itself great drawback. To some minds this is very rassing, apart from the ground which is thus I This, in a task so lengthy, amounts in aggregate to much more than may supposed. Another advantage was the that O'LEARY had a commodious tent close to track, while the remaining competitors were pis supposed. Another advantage was the fact that O'Leany had a commodious tent close to the track, while the remaining competitors were placed in wretched hovels about twents yards distant, which, even in the wearled state of the men, were anything but inviting. We should mention that O'Leany had to walk an extra 'fity yards every time he went into his tent. No one, of course, grudges any extra courtesy that may be shown to a man who has crossed from America expressly to compete. Still it is obviously unfair to strain these courtesies to the detriment of the other competitors, and should another walk be entered on we hope that the men will all travel on the same track. Vaeghan's previous exploits pointed to him as almost the only man who had any chance against the American, and at one time it seemed quite probable that he would gain the victory. Ferhaps, had he confined himself to walking, and been on as favorable a track as his opponent, he might nave won. His style is much freer than O'Leany's, while he certainly has greater speed than his rival.

Some day or other some young man of incen diary tendencies will drop into the New York Post-Office a letter addressed "To the Handsomest Inmate, Woman's Hotel, city." The clerk will undertake to deliver it, and in about three hours several bald-headed clerks will be seep skipping down the stairs, yelling, "Police!" while five hundred and ninety-nine women will go into hysterics and pound the tesselated floors with their heels. And this will be the end of a great philanthropic experi-

It is, indeed, a gratifying and patriotic spee tacle to see the President of the United States and his distinguished retinue attending at the launching of a ship as at a great and solemn public festivity, and the fact is a queer com-mentary on our fiscal system. Under free trade American-built ships would not be as scarce as hens' teeth, and the country would be to richer by the many millions we now pay to European vessel-owners for ocean freight

It will be good news for the boys in the Seventh and Eighth Wards to hear that CARTE HARRISON has provided for them. He has sue cessfully engineered the election of his coust as Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and Carter can easily find places for twenty or twenty-tive of his constituents with good pay and a chance to see the National Capital in its glory. Applications should be made early, to

A gushing correspondent says that Mr. En GAR FAWCETT, the poet, often shows "how th form the most unsightly object." Perhaps, bu ecertain poem of Mr. FAWCETT'S de a certain poem of Mr. FAWCETT'S describing the seasickness of a passenger who had been feeding on liver, and tripe, and salt pork, and things, was far from transforming its most unsightly subject.

The third of the proverbial trio of Cardinals SAN FRLIPPO, and BERARDI, Death should for lege. The deaths of three Cardinals in the first ive weeks of his reign may be said to promise to LEO XIII. a chance of eclipsing his pressor in the number of his creations.

An aged New York millionaire, Mr. John P. MOORE, recently had a \$35,000 package of bonds snatched from him by a thief, whom two officers pursued and captured. The grateful millionaire has asked permission of the authorities to present the officers with \$20. It does not pay to rob or to rescue Mr. MOORE.

When you meet in Washington a stalwart man, with a broad-brimmed hat, a strong smell of whisky, and an inclination to begin all his to conclude them with a "sir!!!" you are safe in betting that he wants to be Doorkeeper, or

pants of sinecures at the Pontifical Court regard the new Pope somewhat in the light of a HAYES. service reform, but opposed to its practice. Dean SEYMOUR does not care for any Bish-

To judge from the European papers the occu-

opric that he can have; he pants with a 4,000 hart power for a See to which the Standing Committees cannot be induced to admit him.

The member who gets up and moves that Congress do now adjourn sine die will go into the Presidential canvaes of 1880 with a strong

PERSONALS.

Miss Braddon has been guilty of thirty-

ft a fortune of \$12,000,000, one-third of which s to be applied to relieving the poor. John B. Gough intends to deliver a course of thirty lectures in England, after which he will rest and give the world one for some time. Queen Victoria has ordered three dr shamrocks worked in floss silk on tulle, of Irish houses, for her daughters. The influence of this

Mr. C. J. Ottaway, the famous English cricketer who kept wicket for the Gentlemen's team that visited this country in 1872, and who inst summer married a Hamilton, Ont., girl, Miss tinson, is dead.

Lord Enniskillen most nearly approache

in height a Maypole of any of the member ciative tenant it will take a seventy-nine-1 an to do him justice.

Mrs. Thomas Gould, of No. 106 Thomp-

son street, New York, read much about Mos. Restell's suicide, and finally imitated it. In a day or two we shafe hear of a second William Tell shooting catastrophe, brought about by some ja-venile idiot emulous of the fame of Miss Franklin. The d. f. element can be betted upon every time. Leo XIII. is bound that his reforming new

broom shall sweep pretty clean. When he asked the Master of the Horse how many horses there were in the Pontifical stables and that official owned frankly that he did not know, the new Pope discovered a field where "Reform was necessary."
The Papal stables were full of lumbering coaches and of long-tailed black horses that before 1870 had their use, because then the Government offices were at the Quirinal and means of communication with the Vatican were constantly needed. Since then, however, all the departments being under then, however, all the departments the roof of the Vatican. there exists no longer any necessity for this coach service, but the priest clerks of the various bureaux have employed the venteles in transporting them to the Vatican and back. The Pope, as he ordered some hasdreds of the horses to be sold, said that the best coaches and comments and comments and comments and comments. system of Rome was a very complete and ical one, and that if any employe in the bureaux found that he lived too far away he either resign or find lodgings nearer his office

Of Gen. Thomas C. Deven, the caval of Gen. Thomas C. Deven, the case soldier just deceased, innumerable anecdots told. "Fools!" he shouted, at the Rapidan, he saw his regiment, the Sixth Cavalry, down the road with flags flying. "Fools, men, get back into the woods! What folly upose yourselves unnecessarily!" He very disliked having his headquarters indoors, as fused all the entreatics and suggestions matche members of his staff to establish his headters in the farm-houses when opportunity of the members of his staff to establish his head-ters in the farm-houses when opportunity diere. On one occasion, however, he yielded to the solicitations, and stopped for the night at a priva-house. Hardly had he arranged his papers befor-him at a table, when the lady of the house car-ranning into the room crying: "Oh, General, in-soldiers are stealing my piga." An orderly displatched to stop this foraging, but scarcely minutes had elapsed when the lady came becadispatched to stop this foraging, but scarce minutes had elapsed when the lady came he General with the complaint that his mean capturing her chickens. Thoroughly enrugathered up his papers and marched his companies.

STRII The Scenes of L neating Th

Kan Grave Aspect

Proclamation. Act

nor of a Bloody A Minist

Special Dispates Atchison, Topeka & inues to give tro traffic is but slightly dis business has resumed air Gov. Anthony has issued

mation:

It having come to my is men have confederated and defer the law and disturb & State of Kansas, and that confederated and conspirit the law and peace of the transit of passengers mails over the At Santa Fe Railroad, and by movement of freight traft powering by threats and v ployes and the civil officers attempted to protect them now, therefore, to at ties, enforce the law, and defend the honor of the thority vested in me as (the militia, I have called in force, and commanded it is stations, track, and rolling the militia. I have called in force, and commanded it is stations, track, and rolling Topeks & Santa Fe Road, t necessary to protect and in from unlawful interference may be attemily given to all who have offending against the to desist, and they as ed to desist, from disobedience and violence, sembled for such purpose, homes and lawful emploinereby given to all iaz it is expected and rettey remain quietly eral homes and p and that they do not be dividuals or in assemblance of said road, except on by pointed out by the militadiate command. This cas for the public good and pro Done at Topeka, this 5th The troops now present

The troops now present poria are militiamen fro Emporia, and Topeka. At an open-air meeting in Topeka, Mr. T. J. Tar ers of the strike, of the strike was of wages, but the unt Brotherhood men had re Superintendent Pettibone

The following dispatch Monday night: ENPOBLA, Kan., April 8, 1
Topska: Two car-loads orived. The Mayor orders
hig excitement.
Supt. Mosses by Supt. Morse has issued Supt. Morse has issued a ATCHISON, TOPEKA & OFFICE OF THE GENERAL S cular No. 11)—TOPEKA, I TO EMPLOY HOLD TOPEKA, I TO Employer and firemen of this road who to the Company during the required moral and physical the result will prove a fu sudden leaving of so many lour's notice found to pared for the emerge now filled all vacancies, fic will be resulted to-no conflict will be precipital less men who may make fur our trains, but, in such an are fully prepared to queli most effective manner. Company's approbation

Company's appeach engineer

News has been recei that one car-load of m the strikers at Emporis between the soldiers a minister, was killed. guard.

TITUS---D Another Chapter in

CINCINNATI, O., April the pastor of the Baptis published a letter expl church in dropping from ship the name of Miss 1 has written a reply to that published to-morrow. He a column in length, closes God knows I speak the tru Tatus is the father of my promise of marriage. Fath without means, I could not force my legal rights and child. By so doing I ha ruthless and butter perse social and chufch in against me, and spies, ploved to procure test Conscious that no wrong proven against me, except witnesses, I cour'ed a trial, to accept money unless Mir.

fieldy acknowledge that he child. When the trial close dered in my favor. I was in efforts would be made to traduce me, but such My onemies are again a thinking my past slience is further untruthful statem dicted, and I am constraine Titus and his friends that pursued by the publicat by letters and cards, the church of which been written to me by the which, if published, would that family a taste of that duct has given me. Ilittle do this, and, all incimber of a church, disposed to cherish a spirit giveness. I ask the public cusers. Do not give heed t against me. Hitherfor my order of my counsel, and the my own responsibility. It descript that

MADISON, April 8.-TI tion held last Tuesday sons to have been cho in the principal cities of Shawano, D. H. Pul C. E. Crane, Rep.; Ne Dem.; Oshkosh, Sam Neenah, A. F. Krueger, eorge B. Smith, Schuette, Hep.; Janesv Rep.; La Crosse, David L

Unitarian churches the Unitarian churches held in this village no Tuesday, the 16th, and

MILWAUKEE, April 9.-

defeat the only foreign com-ainy for a moment to depre-ry, we would point out that d by one or two circum-tis being allowed a separate it advantage. Whatever opsof the second day. In ade fact of the latter having to take each other is in itself a some minds this is very have ground which is thus lost. I lengthy, amounts in the ground which is thus lost. I lengthy, amounts in the more than may be advantage was the fact commodious fent close to the nung competitors were placed about twenty yards distant, saried state of the men, were age. We should mention that an extra fifty yards every is tent. No one, of course, riesy that may be shown to a from America expressly to viously unfair to strain these iment of the other competitiver waits be entered on we will all travel on the same revious exploits pointed to may man who had any chance and at one time it seemed himself to waiking, and track as his opponents he style is much freer than certainly has greater speed.

some young man of incen-drop into the New York addressed "To the Handoman's Hotel, city." The to deliver it, and in about baid-headed clerks will be a the stairs, yelling, "Po-hundred and metrories

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as at a great and solemn

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a country would be the

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pondent says that Mr. Ep-poet, often shows "how the nation can clothe and trans-ghtly object." Perhaps, but Mr. Fawcerr's describing a passenger who had been d tripe, and salt pork, and

reverbial trio of Cardinals AYS SAINT MARC, AMAT DE Sanard, Alar or a stacks upon the Sacred Col-of three Cardinals in the first-ign may be said to promise suce of eclipsing his prede-er of his creations.

rk millionaire, Mr. John P. had a \$35,000 package of an him by a thief, whom two nd captured. The grateful ed permission of the authoric officers with \$20. It does o rescue Mr. MOORE.

brimmed hat, a strong smell inclination to begin all his invocation of the Deity and with a "sir!!!" you are safe fants to be Doorkeeper, or

the European papers the occu-the Pontifical Court regard what in the light of a HAYS. of the theory of Religious-topposed to its practice.

does not care for any Bish-have; he pants with a 4,000-See to which the Standing to be induced to admit him. o gets up and moves that

djourn sine die will go into nvass of 1880 with a strong

SONALS. as been guilty of thirty-

Francis Charles of Austria

intends to deliver a course in England, after which he will rid one for some time. has ordered three dresses ed in floss slik on tulle, of Irish ighters. The influence of this rity of landiords remains to be

way, the famous English t wicket for the Gentlemen's this country in 1872, and who da Hamilton, Ont., girl, Miss

en most nearly approaches of any of the members of the then he is shot by an unappre-l take a seventy-nine-inch cof-

fould, of No. 106 Thomp-ors, read much about Mine, and finally imitated it. In a day our of a second William Tell ite, brought about by some ju-s of the fame of Miss Franklin, an be betted upon every time. an be betted upon every time, and that his reforming new pretty clean. When he asked force how many horses there fical stables and that official he did not know, the new Pope here "Reform was necessary," were full of lumbering coaches lack horses that before 1870 use then the Government offices and means of communication rere constantly needed. Since the departments being under can, there exists no longer any coach service, but the priest ons bureaux have employed apporting them to the Vatican pe, as he ordered some hunto be sold, said that the 'bus a very complete and economismy employe in the Pontifical be lived too far away be could lodgings nearer his office.

STRIKERS.

The Scenes of Last Summer Repeating Themselves in Kansas.

Grave Aspect of the Strike on he Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Proclamation of the Governor Authorizing Military Action.

Romor of a Bloody Melee in Emporia-A Minister Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 9.—The strike on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad still continues to give trouble, although passenger traffic is but slightly disturbed, and the freight business has resumed almost its usual course. Gov. Anthony has issued the following procla-

It having come to my knowledge that lawless men have confederated and conspired together to defy the law and disturb the public peace of the State of Kansas, and that such lawless men, thus confederated and conspiring have a found a state of the state men have confederated and conspired together to defy the law and disturb the public peace of the State of Kansas, and that such lawless men, thus confederated and conspiring, have offended against the law and peace of the State by delaying the transit of passengers and United States mails over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rallroad, and by refusing to permit the movement of freight transi on said road, overpowering by threats and violence peaceable employes and the civil officers of the State who have attempted to protect them and preserve the peace; now, therefore, to aid the civil authorities, enforce the law, protect the peace, and defend the honor of the State, and by the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the militis. I have called into requisition a military force, and commanded it to take possession of the stations, track, and rolling stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, to the extent that may be necessary to protect and hold its operation free from unlawful interference, by whomsoever such interference may be attempted; and notice is hereby given to all who have or may contemplate offending against the law in this respect, to desist, and they are hereby commanded to desist, from further acts of disobedience and violence, and to disperse, if assembled for such purpose, and go to their several homes and lawful employments. Notice is also hereby given to all is w-abiding citizens that it is expected and required of them that they remain quietly at their several homes and places of business, and that they do not permit themselves as individuals or in assemblances to approach the depot of said road, except on business or by approaches pointed out by the military anthorities in immediate command. This caution is alike necessary for the public good and protection of life.

Done at Topeka, this Sith day of April, 1878.

George T. Anyhony, Governor.

The troops now present in Topeka and Emporia are militiamen from Leavenworth, and

The troops now present in Topeka and Emporia are militiamen from Leavenworth, and Emporia, and Topeka.

At an open-air meeting held Monday evening in Topeka, Mr. T. J. Tarnsey, one of the leaders of the strike, said the chief cause of the strike was not a reduction of wages, but the unfair usage which the tendent Pettibone. The following dispatch was received at Topeka

Monday night:
EXPORIA, Kan., April 8, 1878.—To T. J. Tarnsey,
Topska: Two car-loads of militia have just arrived. The Mayor ordered them out of town.
Big excitement.

WINTERS. upt. Morse has issued the following circular:

Supt. Morse has issued the following circular:

Atchison, Topera & Santa Fe Railroad,
Office of the General Superintendent—(Circular No. 11)—Topera Ram., April 7, 1878.—
To Engineers and Firemen: I wish to express my hearty thanks and commendation to the engineers and firemen of this road who have remained faithful to the Company during the past two days. It has required moral and physical courage to do so, but the result will prove a full compensation. The sudden leaving of so many employes without an hour's notice found the Company under-pared for the emergency, but I have now filled all vacancies, and the regular traffic will be resumed to-morrow. It is hoped no conflict will be precipitated by the acts of inveless men who may make further efforts to obstruct our trains, but, in such an event, the authorities are fully prepared to quell any disturbance in the most effective manner. As a mark of the Company's approbation of faithful service, each engineer and fireman who has remained at his post ready for duty since April 3 will at some time during the present year be allowed ten days' leave of absence, with full pay during that time. It is unged on every man who has now placed his name on a roll of honor to make his future such as will fully sustain his present record.

C. F. Monse,

News has been received to-night, though as yet it has not been fully confirmed, to the effect that one car-load of militia are surrounded by the strikers at Emporia, and that, in a fight between the soldiers and strikers, one citizen. Freight trains leave Topeka under a strong

TITUS---DICKEY.

Another Chapter in the Great Cincin

Special Disputer to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—A few days since the pastor of the Baptist Church at Middletown published a letter explaining the action of the church in dropping from its rolls of member-ship the name of Miss Dickey. Miss Dickey written a reply to that letter, which will b published to-morrow. Her statement, which is a column in length, closes with the following: published to-morrow. Her statement, which is a column in length, closes with the following:
God knows I speak the truth when I say John B. Titus is the father of my child under a solemity promise of marriage. Fatheriess, motherless, and without means, I could not do otherwise than enforce my legal rights and secure support for my child. By so doing I have been the subject of ruthless and bitter persecution. Wealth and social and church influences are arrayed against me, and spies and detectives employed to procure testimony against me. Conscious that no wrong actuated or would be proven against me, except by bribed and perjured witnesses, I cour'ed a trial, and resolutely refused to accept money unless Mr. Titus would unqualifiedly acknowledge that he was the father of my child. When the trial closed and the verdiet rondered in my favor, I was in nopes that no further efforts would be made to further humiliate and traduce me, but such is not the case. My enemies are again at work maligning me, thinking my past silence is to continue, and that further untruthful statements will get uncontradicted, and I am constrained to say to Mr. John B. Titus and his friends that, if I am to be further pursued by the publication of lewd books, by letters and cards, from the head of the church of which I was a member, I may feel compelled in my own defense to make public letters which at various times have been written to me by the family of Mr. Titus, which, if published, would in some respects give that family a taste of that agony whica their conduct has given me. Hitherto I have forborne to do this, and, although not now a member of a church, I cherish and misposed to cherish a spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. I ask the public to disclieve my accusers. Do not give heed to the vilest utterances against me. Hitherto I have been sealed by order of my counsel, and this letter is written upon my own responsibility. I conclude by solemnly declaring that John II. Titus is the cause of all the trouble I have ever had. Very r

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, Madison, April 8.—The returns of the elec-tion held last Tuesday show the following persons to have been chosen to the office of Mayor in the principal cities of the State: Shawano, D. H. Pulcifer, Rep.; Green Bay,

Shawano, D. H. Pulcifer, Rep.; Green Bay, C. E. Crane, Rep.; New London, J. C. Hoxie, Dem.; Oshkosh, Sam Beckwith, Greenback; Neenah, A. F. Kruezer, Dem.; Menasha, P. V. Lawson, Rep.; Fond du Lae, Orrin Hatch, Dem.; Millandson, George B. Smith, Dem.; Manifovoc, J. Schuette, Hep.; Janesville, Pilny Norcross, Rep.; La Crosse, David Law, Dem.; Watertown, C. Reubhassen, Dem.; Fort Howard, George Richardson; Kipon, Dr. Everhard, Dem.; Sheboygan, F. tieele, Dom.; Waupaca, D. Parish; Appleton, James Ryan, Dem.; Mineral Point, C. Spenseley.

C. Spenseley.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BRODHEAD, Wis., April 8.—A conference of the Unitarian churches of Wisconsin will be held in this village next week, commencing Tuesday, the 16th, and continuing three days. An interesting programme is arranged, and a large number of delegates is expected to be in attendance.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The annual meeting of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. The Board of Directors reported the financial condition to be as follows: The total as to receipts for the year have been 017,035.75; the total expenses, \$10,537.11; showing a net gain of \$0,495.64; balance on hand at the beginning of the year, \$10,421.71; total cash surplus, \$17,030.85; bonds on hand at cost, \$10,546.06; appreciation on bonds since pur-

chase, \$2,498.31, making a total surplus fund of

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., April 9.—The result of the election in the villege yesterday was favorable to the license party, as follows: Clerk, Morris Miner; Assessor, fra Williams; Justice, C. L. Oatman; Treasurer, George Sturges; Constable, Harris Durkee; Trustees, Charies Palmetier, Dr. G. E. Catlin, Phil Moore, J. A. Smith, E. L. Gilbert.

THE RAILROADS. -BRIDGING THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

The long-contemplated rallroad bridge over

the Chicago River, just below Rush-stree bridge, will in all probability be built by the lilinois Central Railroad Company during the present summer. The estimates have been made, and the plans are all ready. It will be a wooden pivot bridge similar to the bridges now crossing the river, and will cost about \$25,000. The Common Council, by ordinance passed June 14, 1852, authorized the Illinois Central Railroad Company to extend the track of said road from their track on grounds south of the

South Pier across the Chicago River to North Water street, by means of a bridge, the plans of which were to be approved by the Common Council. In De-cember, 1862, the Railroad Company presented cember, 1862, the Railroad Company presented plans for the bridge to cross the Chicago River at the point designated, and they were approved. It is understood that the bridge will be built according to these plans. The ordinance provides that the breaking of ground for the crection of said bridge or the taking of any measures by the Company or its agents towards the building of the same shall be taken and construed as an acceptance of and agreement on the part of said Company to all the following provisions, restrictions, and requirements: Said bridge shall be constructed under the charge and superintendence of the Board of Public Works, and the Company shall be liable for and chargeable with all damages that may accrue and become payable to the owners or occupants of any real estate or to the owners or charter party of any vessel, float, or water craft, by reason of the construction, operation, or improper care and management of said bridge; and said Company construction, operation, or improper care and management of said bridge; and said Company shall, at its own cost, tend said bridge, and shall shall, at its own cost, tend said bridge, and shall so operate and manage the same as to cause the least possible obstruction to navigation; and said Railroad Company shall indemnify and save the City of Chicago harmless from any and all costs, damages, charges, and expenses whatever that may in any manuer arise by reason of the erection or use of a bridge at that point.

The managers of the Hilmois Central Railroad think that under the above ordinance they can The managers of the lilinois Central Railroad think that under the above ordinance they can commence the construction of the bridge without any further legislation. They will apply to the Mayor in a short time to appoint a person to superintend the work, as provided for in the ordinance. The bridge will cross the river just east of Elevator B, and the track across it will connect with the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on the other side. It is understood that the property-owners on the north side of the river are greatly in favor of the bridge and the extension of the Illinois Centhe bridge and the extension of the Illinois Cen-tral tracks to that side, and it is said that they tral tracks to that side, and it is said that they have offered inducements to the Railroad Company to go ahead with the work. There is a great deal of dock property on the north side of the river which is now unavailable, and which, it is believed, will become quite valuable if the bridge is built. Considerable opposition to the bridge is manifested on the part of the vessel and steamship owners, who claim that it will obstruct and delay navigation, and in severe gales may cause much damage to vessel property. The managers of the Illinois Central say the bridge will be no greater obstruction than any of the other bridges. They no not mean to use it for passenger trains, but simply to transfer freight-cars of the various lines coming in at the Lake-Front to the warehouses and docks on the other side of the river, which they cannot reach at present except by going all around the the other side of the river, when they cannot reach at present except by going all around the city. The regular freight and passenger trains for the Northern Division will continue to go via the St. Charles Air-Line, but in case of an accident to this route, the bridge could temporarily be used to make the connection with the Chicago & Northwestern.

COLONIST AND EMIGRANT RATES Only a meagre account of the proceedings of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents held at Cincinnati last week has been received by telegraph, and from it but little information could be derived. Yesterday the official account of the doings of the meeting was received in this city, from which the following abstract is made:

In regard to land or colonists' tickets the following abstract is made:

lowing resolution was adopted:

That from and after April 15, 1878, all one-way single land or colonist tickets shall be abolished, and that round-trip tickets (of the iron-clad form) shall be issued to such points as may be designated by land-grant roads weet of their eastern termini, at a rate not less than 2½ cents per mile each way, based on short-line mileage, up- to connecting point of land-grant roads, and that the rate on land-grant roads shall not exceed such rate per mile. In regard to emigrant tickets the following

In regard to emigrant tickets the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That emigrant tickets, limited to three days, from Buffalo, Dunkirk. Salamanca, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, and points west thereof where excursion tickets are sold, may be placed on sale from and to similar points, at one-half rates named for excursion tickets, except from such eastern points as the seaboard emigrant rate shall be less than one-half the excursion rate; in which cases such emigrant limited tickets may be sold at similar rates as emigrant tickets are sold from points east of those named above. Such special rates to extend westward until they meet the one-half rate of excursion tickets.

It was also resolved that no special excursion

It was also resolved that no special excursion frains be advertised to carry colonists West-ward. Rates to land-grant points were adopted and ordered published.

THE "THUNDERER" ON ERIE LITI-GATION.
The Lordon Times of the 26th makes the

The Lordon Times of the 38th makes the following interesting comments in regard to the Eric litigation:

The Eric Reconstruction Trustees send us the following copies of messages received to-day from New York. We sincerely hope that the assurance therein given that the Eric Road will next month fall into the hands of its true owners may prove correct, but it is useless to disguise the fact that bondholders here are discourared. They are more than discourared—they are disgusted. So far as people on this side can discover the facts, this great property is still the sport of adventurers, who are able to can the ear of American Judges by any story however preposterous in order to delay proceedings, and a railway which is now doing a good business is tossing about in a measure without an owner. But though more than discouraged, holders should still cling to their property and support the Trustees in their efforts to obtain the necessary decree. The factions or speculative opposition cannot hold out forever, and the property is worth fighting for. There is, therefore, no more reason why bonds should be fining away now in a moment of dissatisfaction than there was for buying on the feverish rise of a few days ago. These are the telegrams:

1. Order De Betz's case postpones sale 36 days, but sale then to be peremptory.

2. The postposement must not discourage our English friends. The sale without doubt will take place in April.

MISSOURI RIVER FREIGHT WAR. following interesting comments in regard to

MISSOURI RIVER FREIGHT WAR. The war between the roads leading from this city and St. Louis to Missouri River points is getting flercer every day, and rates are constantly dropping. The rates on lumber from this city to Kansas City are now quoted at \$36, stantly dropping. The rates on future this city to Kansas City are now quoted at \$36, —about half the regular rate,—and grain from Kansas City to Chicago is quoted at 12½ cents per 100-pounds,—a lower figure than has been reached for several years. Live stock is being taken at \$40 per car, while the tariff rate is \$67.50. The roads lose money at these prices, but the managers of the Chicago lines are determined to go still lower if the 5t. Louis roads persist in making Chicago rates out of Toledo. It is claimed that the \$t. Louis lines are already wincing under the punishment that they are receiving, and it is predicted that they will soon plead for a cessation of hostilities. Of course neither the Chicago nor the \$t. Louis lines can stand a war of this kind any great length of time, but so much is certain that the Chicago roads can stand it much longer than the \$t. Louis ones. The managers of the Chicago roads say a simple agreement to maintain rates will not satisfy them, and they will not stop hostilities until some arrangement is made which will make such disastrous cutting of rates an impossibility in the future.

C., M. & ST. P. RAILWAY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The annual report of the C., M. & St. Paul Railway Company for the the C., M. & St. Paul Railway Company for the year ending Jan. 1 has just been published. The gross earnings were \$8,114,894.27. The operating expenses amounted to \$4,540,433.57.

The entire cost of the property, including equipment, is \$55,034,494, or \$39,613 per mile on 1,412 miles. The mortgage-bonds of the Company amount to \$29,954,500; preferred stock to \$12,279,483; common stock, \$15,404,201; forming a total of \$57,638,234, which, iess the cost of Western Union stock, \$1,500,750, and cost of Oshkosh & Mississippi

River Railway bonds, \$203,000, leaves \$55,934,494 the cost of the 1,412 miles. The bonded debt of the Company has been decreased during the year \$56,000. The preferred and common stock have each been increased \$5,000. A net refuetion of \$46,000 in the combined stock and bond account is thus shown.

The equipment of the several divisions of the road has been materially improved during the year. Six locomotives, two passenger-cars, 450 box, 100 stock, twelve caboose, and two postoffice cars were added to the rolling-stock, and seventy-seven miles of new Bessemer steel rails and forty-seven miles of first quality reheated iron rails were laid.

GRAIN RATES. It is becoming more evident every day that if the roads leading East from this city mean to carry grain during this summer, they will have to make a further reduction in the rate on this article. Since the 25 cent rate was established but little grain has been shipped by all rail and most of it is going by lake and rail, as 5 cents per 100 pounds is being saved by shipping it in this manner. Some of the railroad managers advocate an all-rail rate of 20 cents, but others prefer to have it remain at 25 cents. The latter claim that they can better afford to do a small through business during the 25 cents. The latter claim that they can better afford to do a small through business during the summer than do at losing figures. As far as Chicago is concerned, it will be better off if no further reduction in all-rail rates is made. The charges from other points are based on the Chicago ones, and if they are lowered, much of the grain which now comes to Chicago from the Southwester to be shipped by lake would go around this city by the Southwester routes. During the summer Chicago is all right, and has no cause for complaint, no matter how high the ail-rail rates are.

WESTERN RAILROAD LANDS. Mr. S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, furnishes the following

statement:

The sales of land by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company during the month of March aggregate 50, 137 73-100 acres, the greater portion of which is in Elisworth, Russell, and Elis Counties. These counties are in what is known as the Great Lime-Stone Belt of the State of Kansas. The public appreciation of this district is fully demonstrated by these unprecedented sales. The quantity of Government iand eutered under the Homestead and Pre-empition laws and the Timper-Culture act is even greater than the above. The total sales by the Railway Company since Jan. 1 amount to 100,000 acres.

₹ C., R. & S. E. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—W. O. Rockwood will be relieved of the Receivership of the Cluinnati, Rockport & Southeastern Road within a day or two. He has been in charge of the line for eighteen months, and has made it more than self-sustaining. It will pass into the con-trol of the Company owning it.

CASUALTIES.

BAKING-POWDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 9.—A family by the name of Dougherty, six in number, were oisoned last night. Mrs. Dougherty, in making biscuits for supper, made a mistake and put arsenic in the biscuits instead of baking-powder, both being on the same shelf, and in small packages. Young Dr. Farr was called and remained with the family until they were

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Yesterday on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, near Nicasis, a palace car, occupied by J. G. Eastland, Presient of the road, and a party of friends, was thrown down an embankment forty teet high into the creek. Mr. Eastland and daughter Ethel were dangerously injured. The others escaped with more or less bruises. ABSCONDED. LITTLETON, N. H., April 9.-Hiram Weeks,

of St. Johnsburg, Vt., former Director of the Merchants' National Bank of that town, is re-ported absconded, taking \$43,000 of trust and borrowed funds. SULPHUR EXPLOSION. POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 9.—An explosion of sulphur in the Keystone Mines this morning killed Thomas Benny and fatally injured Harry

THE GREAT WILL.

Progress of the Contest for Vanderbilt's

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 9.—In the Vanderbilt case, to-day, more testimony was offered and reject-ed. By Mrs. Clark, a "magnetic physician," Mr. Lord offered to prove that Commodore Van-derbilt said: "When I am gone, there will be trouble, but they cannot break the will; and that he admitted he had done wrong by making such a will, but said he made it because he did not like to have his property scattered after his death. Surrogate Calvin gave a suggestive hint death. Surrogate Calvin gave a suggestive hint by saying he hoped the admission of his testimony would not be objected to, as it seemed to him, if it were admitted, it would end the case, being the strongest evidence yet offered as to the soundness of the Commodore's reasons for making the will now contested. Mr. Lord offered to prove that, during the intercourse between the witness and Commodore Vanderbilt, they had frequent discussions upon the subject of Spiritualism. She advocated the higher type, while he considered communications with spirits endowed with the power of prophecy as merely the means by which he could procure knowledge as to approaching variations in the prices of stocks, or which he could procure knowledge as to ap-proaching variations in the prices of stocks, or other information by the use of which he could increase his wealth. When once the witness and the Commodore visited the medium Foster, the Commodore was told that the spirit of his dead wife was present and had a communica-tion for him, he replied that he did not wish to hear from her, but only how stock would

CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The City Council have decided to petition the Government to pass an act placing civil servants in the same position regarding the income-tax as ordinary citizens. It has also been decided to appeal to the Privy Council in England for a final decision in the test case to decide the liability of public officials

to the income-tax.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 9.—At the last meeting of the City Council, Ald. Hood, Chairman of the MONTREAL, April 9.—At the last meeting of the City Council, Ald. Hood, Chairman of the Building Committee in connection with the new City-Hall, and the Mayor, had a disgraceful word-light, in which Ald. Hood called the Mayor a blackguard, a backbiter, and a low man, and threatened to "polish him off" if he didn't stop talking ill of him (Hood) behind his back. At the last meeting of the Quebec City Council, a similar scene took place, and such terms as jackass, etc., were leveled across the Council-chamber. These bodles are following fast in the wake of their exemplars in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

The Committee getting up the Musical Jubilee here in June next have resolved to give prizes to the extent of \$500 for American bands.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

HALIFAX, April 9.—A dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, says: "As soon as the news of the trouble in Fortune Bay reached this place, the Newfoundland Government ordered a rigorous investigation. The affidavits then taken, and the paters connected with the case, have been forwarded to the Imperial Government; and, when the American Munister in London is thus made acquainted with the lacts of the case, and judgment is pronounced, it is predicted that the Gloucester boys will come out at the small end of the horn. It is not thought probable that any legislative measure will be introduced with a view to prohibit the traffic in bait and ice, as any such enactment would be impositic and inoperative."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A Victoria dispatch says the conference between the leaders in Parliament has only added to the bitter feeling.

avs the conference between the leaders in Parlament has only added to the bitter feeling. Personalities were freely exchanged in debate. The Colonist, Government organ, advises an appeal to the country.

TORONTO, April 9.—The House of Commons rejected the resolution to impose a duty upon flour and wheat imported into Canada. The vote was yeas, 28; nays, 148.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Early this evening Lieut. Ebersold and Officer Parker made a descent upon a poker-room at No. 170 Washington street, corner of Fifth av-enue. Wade and Stoddard, two well-known gamblers, and three high muck-a-mucks, who gave aliases, were captured right in the midst of a heavy game of draw-poker.

John Stott, Californian, made a desperate attempt late last night to shoot several porters and Mr. P. Burke, of Burke's Hotel. He was under the influence of liquor, and, upon waking up through the night, put his hand under his pillow to see if his money was all right. It had worked down among the bed-clothing, and he found it not. Thereupon he went salting through the corridors trying to shoot everyone whom he encountered. One of the porters received awound on the right hand by putting it between the revolver and the descending trigger just as Stott was firing at Mr. Burke. Officer Fitzpatrick came in, and, after disarming him, took him to the Armory.

CRIME.

INFANTICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BUBLINGTON, Ia., April 9.—The details of the unnatural murder of a new-born child by its unnatural murder of a new-born child by its mother in this city yesterday evening were brought to light to-day, and are as follows: On the last of February a young woman giving the name of Susan Stanley, and claiming to hail from Rovan, Ind., put up at the Teederick House, in this city. She was out of money and in poor health, and made application for admission to health, and made application for admission to the County Poor-House. The County Physician, on examining the woman, found that she was pregnant, and her application for admission to the Poor-House was re-fused, and she was started on her way home to her friends. A week ago Wednesday the woman again made her appearance at the house above-named, stating on inquiry that she had gone only as far as Galesburg, where she was delivered of a child. She was taken sick yesterday evening, and Dr. Little was summoned, who at once recognized her, and found that she was suffering from the effects of childthat she was suffering from the effects of child-birth. After much effort she was induced to acknowledge that she had just been delivered of a child, but claimed that it was still-born. What she had done with the child she re-fused to say, simply saying she had put it away. Sinks, cisterns, and every imagi-nable place where it was thought probable she had put the child, were searched, but without inding the body. Being again urged to tell where she had hidden it, she said she nad put it in a drawer of a burean in her home. On ex-amination of the body of the child, it was dis-covered that it had been born alive, and that its head had been crushed. Finding further at-tempts at concealment useless, the woman stated, in a most unfeeling manner, that she did not want it, and had placed it on the floor and crushed its head with her heel. The woman is still at the Teederick House, too ill to be taken to jail.

taken to jail.

MARKER AND DOE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, April 9.—Detective Pinkerton and Mr. Fleetwood, of the firm of Gould. Briggs & Co., of your city, arrived here to-day and visited Marker and Doe, the forgers who attempted to swindle the Commercial Bank of this city on Saturnay on a forged check, and pronounce them the same party who obtained \$1,290 from the First National Bank of Chicago about a month ago on a forged check. The details of that affair are given to the Enquirer by Mr. Pinkerton as follows: Marker visited the store of Gould & Briggs, and, after making purchases, asked for and received a check for \$15 on the First National Bank, saving he wanted to send it in a letter to a friend. He then dis oppeared, and nothing more was thought of it until the 1st of the present month, when an unauthorized check for \$1,290, signed with the firm name, came from the bank, but the \$15 check did not appear. The firm were sure the large check had not been given, and an examination proved it to be a forgery. It then became clear that the small check had been obtained to be used to copy from in committing the forgery, and was not raised, as is the usual custom in such cases. Mr. Fleetwood, of Gould & Briggs, recognizes Marker as the man who obtained the \$15 check from them. The loss on the forged check, of course, fell on the First National Bank, and they have attached some \$800 of money found on the person of one of the forgers on their arrest here. Marker and Doe are awaiting trial here, and your Chicago men will have to await our first shot at them. until the 1st of the present month, when an

A DASTARDLY BRUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 9.—Henry Rice, a brutal-looking Alsatian, was sent to fail from this place to-day for attempting to kill his wife on Sunday last. He had hit upon the decidedly novel plan of hang-ing her. After beating her about the head with a heavy piece of wood, he finally knocked her down with his fist. He then made a noose with the wash line, fastened the same over the woman's head, threw the ed with the private execution. The poor woman yelled lustily, and was saved only by the timely arrival upon the scene of outsiders. Already she had turned purple in her face, and her tongue protruded. The brute failed to find bail, and was committed. The wife, who is in a critical condition, will be taker to the County Alms-House.

REVENUE TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9.—Gen. Frank White, United States Revenue Collector of this district, to-day seized and closed the extensive lager-beer brewery here owned by Moses Easter, on the charge of defrauding the Government by a system of false returns of its stamps. The affair is quite grave, and believed stamps. The affair is quite grave, and believed to be very extensive, amounting to several hundred kegs since Jan. 1, and will probably involve a loss of all the personal property and the bonds given. Another brewery here was also fined a large amount by the Collector for neglecting to keep its records in a proper manner. The affairs of several cigar stores are found in an unsatisfactory state, and are being carefully examined by the revenue officers.

CHAPMAN SECURES A CLEAR TITLE CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 9.—This morning John C. Chapman, a man who was arrested last August by Detective Rittenhouse, of this city, pleaded guilty to forgery on four counts, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years on each count. Chapman is an accomplished villain, and has been engaged in forging title willain, and has been engaged in forging thic deeds to non-residents' real estate, and then representing himself as the owner, and disposing of the same to unsuspecting parties. He swindled two men in this county out of several thousand dollars in that way about six years ago. He has also practiced the same game in the other States, and will probably have a long slege of it after he gets through with his present sentence. sentence.

LOVED HER TOO MUCH. BIDDEFORD, Me., April 9.—Early this morning a fisherman rowing down the river discovered the body of a woman near the shore, with no clothing save a chemise, and with a rope around one ankle. The body was taken in charge by the authorities. The greatest excitement has prevailed all day in the city. Late in the afternoon a sister of Frederick Savage iden-tified the woman as Rose Vincent, of Methuen, Mass., and gave a clew which, upon being followed up, led to the arrest of Savage. This evening he confessed the crime. He is a Frenchman, married, and has children. When asked why he did it he said, "Oh, I loved her too much."

MOSES.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Ex-Gov Moses, of South Carolina, arrested in this city on a charge of forgery, was before the Supreme Court to day on a writ of habeas corpus, and the case adjourned till to-morrow to give the District Attorney time to make return to the writ. The District Attorney received a dispatch from Al-bany stating that Gov. Robinson had granted a requisition, and the officer having the papers in charge was on his way to New York.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WINONA, Minn., April 9.—Edmund Ryan, o St. Louis, known as "Col. Dad Ryan," who killed David Fields last November, and was tried on a charge of murder, was found guilty this afternoon of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The highest penalty is two years' im-

BILLIARD-PLAYER ROBBED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—Sexton, the billiard-player, was robbed last night of the valua-ble champion badge and other property.

ROBBERS CAPTURED. Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 9.—Sheriff Charlton captured, near Boscobel, Wis., last night, two professional burglars named James Allen and mes W. Wilson, who blew a safe open in the

flouring-mill at Stoughton ten days ago, and pillaged Severson's lumber-office, and a few nights after robbed a country store at Mazomanis. One hundred and thirty-seven dollars were found on them, with several revolvers and burglars' tools. They are desperate characters.

ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILEBSBARRE, Pa., April 8.—Baliard, the exmember of the Legislature from Delaware County, who escaped from Sergeant-at-Arms Gayner a few weeks ago, has been arrested near Weshoppen, Wyoming County, visiting relatives.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXILES" AT HOOLEY'S. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. George Fawcett Rowe could, in one week, produce a dramatization of Prince Lubonursky's romanes that would rival that of Victorien Sardou, who labored at it for six months, -that is, even supposing Mr. Rowe to be possessed of the ability of a Sardou. It is by no means surprising, therefore, to find that the improvised version of "The Exiles" to which be has attached his name bears no comparison with the Boston one, which is a literal translation from the French text of M. Sardou. The same material has been used, just as may be said of Shakspeare t words used in his drama are to found in the dictionary. Mr. Rowe names his dramatis persona Schelm, Tatiana, Vladimir, etc., exactly as Sardou did. He conducts them through certain trying situations; takes them to Siberia provides a means of escape for them-and in short contrives to make a play out of the same incidents that formed the groundwork of the French author's work. Here, however, all comparison between the two ceases. It would be parison between the two ceases. It would be a mere waste of words to go on to show wherein the one play differs from the other. It is a difference not only in degree, but in kind. It is the difference between the work of an artist, and that of an artisan. Aside from the gorgeous ornamentation with which the Boston edition of the play was ushered into notice, Mr. Rowe's dramatization is singularly feeble in construction as compared with the other, lacking altogether the rapid action, the crowding of sensational incidents, and, what is equally important, a motive in the central character sufficiently powerful to make him otherwise than simply repuisive. The Schem of Mr. Rowe is a commonplace, melodramatic, bold bad man, who, repulsive. The Schem of Mr. Rowe is a commonplace, melodramatic, bold bad man, who, because he has been repulsed by a young lady, makes up his mand to persecute her and the man she has parried. Having the power to do so, he employs that power to carry out a remorseless scheme of vengeance. There is nothing of the flerce lights and shades in the portrait which marks the Schem of Sardou's creation so strikingly interesting. This one is a relentless brute, who seems to be actuated by no motive but the impulse of a cruel nature. Mr. Levick brute, who seems to be actuated by no motive but the impulse of a cruel nature. Mr. Levick could hardly have done otherwise, that we can see, than portray the character after the stale old melodramatic fashion. It is all a dead level of tremendous severity and inconceivable hatred, removing the character from all human sympathy. In the scene where Schelm refuses to succor the dying girl unless at the price of her companion's honor, Mr. Levick relapses into another kind of melodramatic acting, and gives us a really good imitanatic acting, and gives us a really good initiation of Mr. Booth's *Richelieu*. A deaf man looking at this part of the performance would at once conclude that he was launching the curse of Rome at some fur-clad *Baradas* 

once conclude that he was launching the curse of Rome at some fur-clad Baradas who was trying to run away with his ward. Mr. Levick is an excellent actor, and he has undoubtedly made the best of the material given him. We do not blame the actor for not making Scheim interesting. We blame Mr. Rowe. In another respect the drama is far behind its prototype; it is unrelieved by a gleam of humor,—unices the absurdity of introducing a Cockney "tiger" into such company may be regarded as such. In the dialogue assigned to this "tiger," one recognizes the earmarks of Rowe. "O my hi!"; "O, 'cre's a go!" and a deal of such skimble-skamble stuff, ceases to be funny after a few repetitions, and not even funny after a few repetitions, and not even Miss Ada Gilman's quaint and sprightly ways could lift the part into sig-nificance. The Frenchman, Victor Votage, ways could lift the part into significance. The Frenchman, Victor Volage, does not shine out so conspicuously in this version as in the other, although Mr. Ringgold evidently made a conscientious effort to give prominence to the part. The Count Vladimir of Mr. Rockwell was an acceptable performance,—not strongly defined, and wanting in force, but, on the whole, evincing dramatic intelligence. Mr. Charles Le Clercq played Col. Palkuis well, and Mr. Warde acted with fine spirit as Muller of Mullenhauser. Miss Jesseys and Miss Emily Rigl divided the attention and the applause in their several roles of

tion and the applause in their several roles of Tatiana and Olga, the female victims of auto-The scenic embroidery of the play fell below. out beyond this there was really nothing to ex-cite special admiration in a part of the repre-sentation which is highly necessary to its suc-

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTI-

VAL.
Cincinnati Gazette, April 8.
Below we print the complete programme of the afternoon and evening concerts of the Musical Festival to begin with May 14 and to last four

PIRST NIGHT-TUESDAY, MAY 14. 

Intermission.

Symphony No. 3, "Eroica," Op. 55.... Beethoven
Orchestra.

PIRST MATINEE—WEDNESDAY APTERNOON, MAY 

Largo ... Handel (Adapted by J. Helmesberger for violins, violas, harp, and organ); violin obligato by Theodore Thomas.

SECOND MATINEE—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY

"Lorcley".....Liszt

"Lorcley" Lizet

Mrs. E. Ahne Osgood.

Intermission.

Selections from "Lohengrin" Wagner

"Vorspicl" Orchestra.

"Lohengrin's Disclosure and Departure" Mr. Charles Adams.

"Invitation to Dance" (adapted to Orchestra by Hector Berilos) Weber Orchestra.

Recitative— 'Awake, Saturnin' ("Semele"). Aria— 'Hence, hence away Industry Menuet Miss Annie Louiss Cary.

Menuet String Orchestra.

Song— 'The Valley' Gounod

Sextet—From 'Lucia' Gounod

Sextet—From 'Lucia' Gounod

Sextet—From 'Lucia' Messrs. Adams, Fritsch, Taghapietra, and Whitney.

THIRD NIGHT—FIURSDAY, NAY 16.

Chorus— Wach Auf' (third net 'Die Meistersinget') Wagner Overture— 'Corlolanus' Beethoven

Selections from 'Goetterdaeummerung''. Wagner Overture— 'Corlolanus' Beethoven

Selections from 'Goetterdaeummerung''. Wagner Fintel.

Intermission.

Symphony No. 2—D minor, Ob. 125. Beethoven With find Choras to Schiller's Ode, 'Hymn to Joy.' Orchestra, Soio, Quartet—Mme, Pappenheim, Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, Mr. Reummertz—and Choras.

THIRD MATINEE—FEIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 17 Presinde. (Adapted for orchestra by J. J. Chorai. Abert) Orchestra.

delio"). Mne. Eugenie Pappenheim.
Selections from "Die Meistersinger". ... Wagner
a. Monologue
b. Cubbler's Song.
c. Onmet
Mr. Frank Remmerts. c. Quintet.

Mms. Pappenheim, Miss Rollwagen, Messre, Remmerts, Adams, and Frilach.

Ride of the Walkyres.

Wagnet Ride of the Walkyres.

Orchestra.

Intermission.

Selections from Manfred Manfred

a. Overture
b. Interlude
c. Invocation of the Alpine Fay
Orchestra.

Serenade... Schubert
Sig. G. Tavitapietra. Schubert
Scene and Quintot—"Ballo in Maschera"... Verdi
Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cary, Messrs. Adams., Tagliapietra, and Whitney.

POURTH NIGHT—PRIDAY, MAY 17.
Missa Solennis...

Missa Solennis... Liszt
Composed for the One-Thousandth Anniversary of
the Cathedrai of Gran, in Hugnry. (First time
in America.)
Mins. Pappenheim, Miss Rollwagen, Mr. Fritsch.
and Mr. Whilney; chorus, organ, and orchestra.
Intermission.
"Romeo and Juliet"—Symphony Dramatic,
Op. 17. Berlioz
Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Reminertz;
orchestra and chorus.

GREEN-ROOM NOTES. Two untimely accidents befell some of Mc-Vicker's live-stock brought on to participate in

"The Exiles." It was observed on Monday night that the elk had no horns, and the audience felt they had been imposed upon. Well, this is spring-time, when elks shed their horns, and it was with when elks shed their horns, and it was with grief too deep for tears that the manager saw the noble animal—who had arrived on Sunday with a set—deliberately shed them an hour before going on the stage. The other mishap occurred in the case of the goat, who, it will be remembered, refused to come on when Miss Don commanded. It appears that an interesting event had taken place just then, the nature of which it was not easy to explain to the audiof which it was not easy to explain to the audience. Last evening the goat trotted on quite contentedly, having been induced to come out by the presence of a very small kid.

Lawrence Barrett began his Philadelphia engagement on Monday. Lotta is shortly to appear in New York in a

Genevieve Rogers has a new play ready for next season.

Den Thompson's "Joshua Whitcomb" has been the only drawing piece in San Francisco lately.

There were only four "Uncle Tom" companies in New York last week. The other thirty-one got away. It is said that Jarrett & Palmer have signed a lease of Booth's Theatre for the fall and

winter season. Irving, the English actor, is a protege of the richest woman in the world, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a knife and fork being daily laid for him at her table.

A Miss Grubb is announced to make her debut in the West as Juitet. After a trip to Europe Miss Grubb no doubt will spell her name "Victuallt."—Norristown Herald.

Stuart Robson is haunted by one Henry Clay Hitchcock, who Micawberizes him on the strength of an alleged connection with Harry Murdoch's family.

Herr Neville Moritz, who has acquaintances in this country, did not dazzle London on his first apprearance as Shytock. A correspondent

writes:

Herr Neville Moritz commenced a brief engagement at the Queen's Theatre Saturday evening in Shylock. As was to have been expected, after his previous performance of Othello, Mr Moritz failed to win any golden opinions from his audience. The man who stamps and raves in Othello as he does, is hardly likely to astomish the world with Shylock. On the whole, however, one should feel grateful to Herr Neville Moritz that he came here as the greatest Hungarian actor in this or any other world. What a crowning calamity it would have been had he, relying on his residence in America, have announced himself here under the named used there, and the bills had heralded the coming Maurice Neville, the great American actor.

CROP PROSPUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FAIRFIELD, Wayne Co., Ill., April 9.-The prospect for fruit of all kinds is very good. Spring seeding about over. Oats generally up and farmers plowing for corn. The prospect for winter wheat was never better, if so good, at this season of the year. The area sown is by far the largest. Considerable old wheat still on

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. FINDLAY, Hancock Co., O., April 9.—The weather wet and cold. But little plowing done and no oats sown. Winter wheat still continues to look well. Never was a better prospect for crop. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADAMS, Adams Co., Wis., April 9.—Spring wheat all sown. Much of it up. Ground in wheat all sown. Much of it up. Ground in fine condition. Acreage greatly increased. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OSKALOOSA, Mahaska Co., Ia., April 9.— Wheat has been sown in each month since Sep-tember, except January. All the wheat sown in the fall and winter months looks well. This

in the fall and winter months looks well. This is an experiment with our farmers. The variety sown is the grass wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITING, Monona Co., Ia., April 9.—The plowing for corn is well advanced, and planting will commence soon. Spring wheat in fine condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TONGANOXIE, Leavenworth Co., Kan., April 9.—Peach trees in full bloom. Winter wheat looks well. Oats are all sown, and farmers have commenced plowing for corn.

have commenced plowing for corn.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 9.—Winter wheat

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 9.—Winter wheat was never so heavy or regular on the ground at this time of year. Farmers all speak well of the prospects of the winter wheat crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., April 9.—Winter wheat never looked better. If anything, it is feared that it is growing too fast. Spring plowing is now well begun.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT SUITS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.—A continuance un

til May 20 has been asked by the defeuse and granted by the Beaver County Court in the suits against the county for loss and damage by the July riots. The plaintiffs put in an objection to this arrangement, stating that they had gone to considerable trouble and expense in making preparations for the trial of the cases at the present term of court, and that it would be wrong to put them to any further inconvenience. The defense alleged that they could not go on now on account of the absence of material witnesses. The attorneys finally had a consultation, and agreed to a continuance till the time stated, which was acquiesced in by the Court.

are not spicier than the aroms which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is heart of the lvory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleanded daily with that matchless fluid.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Great Clock at Westminster.—The error in time of the great clock at Westminster. London, amounts to only about four seconds in the year. That is pretry accurate, but not more so than the praise of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, told all over the land by the hundreds that have used it. It is prepared from petroleum, by a peculiar process invented by a practical chomist, who was led to experiment upon petroleum as a hair restorative by reading au interesting account written by a resident of the frontier town of Kinchta, in Russia, whereby the oil is deprived of its color and thoroughly deedorized without the aid of acids or alkalis and without distillation. It is the only article that will restore the hair on hald heads, eradicates dandruff, softens and beautifics the hair, and is the best hair restorative ever invented. Sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

Missisquoi Spring Water—The water of this

Missisquoi Spring Water—The water of this great spring is a specific for cancer, Bright's disease, scrofula, cutaneous affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cares can be had by addressing "Missisquoi Springs," Franklin Co., Vermont.

Catarrh.—Whilst spring is the most favorable season for the cure of that disease, it is also a fact that persons subject to "hay-fevor" may escape the attack by proper treatment commenced two or three months in advance of the time for its appearance. Dr. Clesson Pratt, 202 plate street.

· VEGETINE.

VEGETINE. REPORTS FROM OHIO.

SPRINGPIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877 Mr. H. R. Stevens:

I have sold the Vegetine for several years, and from personal knowledge of my customers who have bought it. Id o cheerfully recommend it for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,

Druggist and Apothecary.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

Aknon, O., Jan. 23, 1877.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass:
Dear Sir: My wife has used your Vegetine for Kidney Complaint and General Debility, and has found great rellef from it, so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.

THOMAS H. GOODWIN, West Market-st.

I am personally acquainted with Thos. H. Goodwin. Esq., who is an old and highly respected citizen of Akron. Yours respectfully,
A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

## VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1877. Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Compisant, and after the use of a few bottles of Vegetine I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in flesh while taking the Vegetine. I will cheerfully recommend it.

Yours truly,

No. 330 West Sixth-st.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have used your Vegetine for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me, and to those suffering from diseases of the Kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully.

O. H. SMITH. Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corne

VEGETINE

Kidney Complaints.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world-for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Bruggists.

CATARRH REMEDIES

CATARRH.

DR. CLESSON PRATT

202 State-st. and 24 Throop-st., West Side. Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness. Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness.

Among the catalogue of diseases with which humanity suffers, there is perhaps no one compilant so common, so troublesome, so offensive, so dangerous in its uitimate results or so unscilifully treated by physicians in general, as Catarrh. The small is, physicians in this country are especially educated to doctor at the bedside, and not to treat chronic diseases. Many a physician who obtains a signal and merited reputation in the treatment of acute diseases, for which he is educated, and in which he is experienced, may talk of the incurebility of Catarrh, or purhaps felign to ignare its very existence, simply for the reason that he has not given the disease that attention which its nature and importance demands, for medical mein, and the public as well, have yet to learn that the relation of Catarrh to Coasumption is simply that of causand effect; and whilst the former is amonable to rational treatment, for the latter there is no possible cure.

Location.

Above the bony arch which forms the roof of the mouth there are numerous little windings, passages, and cavities channeled into the bones of the face, and known as the ethnoud and sphenoid cells—the frontal sinuses (little cavities over the eves,, and the custochian tubes (passages to the middle ear), and if of which are lined with mucous membrane, which, in a stace of chronic inflammation or ulceration, is what constitutes Catarrh as a local disease. Symptoms. The symptoms of Charrie, as they apply to persons of different temperaments, and at different stages of the different stages, and the stages of the different stages, and the stages of the cuts of the temperaments of the gams and decaying of the teeth, a constant scretton of muco-purisent matter from the uses and throat, and last, but not least, an offensive and poison-ous breath. Not that ail these symptoms sputy to each individual case, but they are the symptoms of the discusse as they apply to different cases, differing only is degree.

Treatment. Medical authors are wont to speak of Catarrhais a din-ple irritation of the lining memorane of the nose, and both its limpost and the lining memorane of the nose, and the send of the lining memorane of the nose, and the send of the lining memorane of the nose, and the send of the lining memorane of the lining and judgment and dangerous complaint has litherto Sem left almost entirely at the mere of the mercliess; in the hands of the emptyric, who, with his "core cures" and causite solutions, plays upon the credulity and misplaced considence of its victims, who, in their articly for relief, try over and over again cust easne in-

Catarrhal Deafness.

Communicating with the throat, from the tympanic cavity or middle ear, there is a little passage called the ensachian tube. This tube is nearly as inch and a hair in length, and at its opening into the throat, just above the tonsits, is nearly haif an inch in diameter. The use of this tube is for the entrance of air to the middle ear, and upon its healthy condition depends the sense of the tonsits, is nearly haif an inch in diameter. The use of this tube is for the entrance of air to the middle ear, and upon its healthy condition depends the sense of the tonsit in the sense of the most with the sense of the middle ear that we instinctively hold open the mosth ween listening.

Now let it be remembered that the enstachian tube and tympanic cavity is lined with mucous membrane, which in a state of indammation or ulceration is what causes catarrhaid deafness. The thickening of the membrane and accumulation of puruleat matter within this tube and cavity not only exclude the air, causing deafness with disagreeable notes within the ear, but tills condition tends, sooner or later, to disagrantization and irreparable lineary. Giveration and repature of the analysis of the laboriants, with paralysis of the auditory nerves and in soone listsness inflummation of the brainc all these are among the consequences coupled with the tarrhaid deafness.

To know what elements are lacking in the blood of the catarrian subject, and how to supply them in the ame relative proportions in which they exist in the blood when healthy, is the claim and premise upon which Motopathic or restorative medicine is profured, which Motopathic or restorative medicine to the consideration alike of the professionable. As to the success of this tream when and where all other known means at have totally falled, i am privileged to refired of cases cared (not in Mains nor Tethis city), as well as to the many at present professional charge.

DR. CLESSON P. S.—Persons from abroad treated by correspondence after one interview, but in no instance will rem

RECEPTION HOURS: West Side, from 9 to 12 s. m. South Side, from 5 p. m., and positively at no other hours, nor on day, except in ease of necessity and by special pointment. Discounts in Moderate Demand .-- New York Exchange Steady---Clearings, \$2,400,000.

Business Failures in Chicago Last Month -Good Luck of Chicago Men in Wall Street.

The Produce Markets Active and Weak--- A General Turn Downward.

Provisions Almost Demoralized --- Free Sellers of Wheat and Corn for Future.

#### FINANCIAL.

The applications for discounts were moderate, and the business of the day in all departments was \$1,000 premium. Currency orders were not numerous or heavy. The clearings were \$2,400,000. CHICAGO FAILURES IN MARCH, 1878. The following table, prepared by Tappan, Mc-Killop & Co., exhibits the failures in this city for

	DOM:	-	-	13 4	-	n, 1878.
Auctioneers Tankers Tankers Teoris and shoes. Fuilders, etc. Illusters, etc. I	21281123		19, 000 4, 459 50, 005 18, 000 31, 500 18, 000 11, 379 11, 379 11, 203 16, 053 16, 053 16, 057 10, 657 10, 657 10, 657	6	8	06, 113 54, 569 31, 056 6, 602 10, 400 78, 782 25, 824
Total	10.5	81.8	4,820	37	8	719, 111

of 1878 1877. 1 1878.

No Debt. No Debt. \$3 \$1,000,500 44 \$1,540,825 20 916,780 22 450,820 34 922,409 28 301,346 110 33, 470, 788 01 82, 200, 00 Total .. These squres show that in Chicago the business are complaining that the failures in that part York Daily Bulletin declares that it expects a heavier crop of insolvencies in 1878 than in any

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. The New York Journal of Commerce, in criticis-ing Secretary Sherman's statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee, that with \$120,000,000 or \$140,000,000 of coin on hand the United States would be stronger for resump

	Apecie.	Total paper issue. Marks.	circulation. Murks.
Germany. March 15.	560,000,000 Francs	612,000,000 France.	288, 000, 000 Francs.
	2,435,000,000 Guilders,	2,393,000,000 Guilders.	2,396,000,000 Guilders.
March 15. Bank of	229,000,000	239, 000, 000	259,000,000
United	£ 24, 373, 601	£ 26,728,105 †\$347,848,7f2	£ ,26,728,105 18277,848,712

thegal tenders, less \$70,000,000 in the Treas

What does the Journal of Commerce mean when it says "France does not maintain specie pay-ments"? Specie payments have been in operation in France virtually for more than a year, and legally, as well as practically, ever since dan. 1. The Paris correspondent of Tite Thiruws some time ago described the full resumption of specie payments that took place in France on Jan. 1. An payments that took place in France on Jan. 1. An essential point, entirely ignored by the Journat of Commerce, is, that, in Germany, France, Austria, and England, the specie reserve, to which it cites, is held not only against a paper currency, but against bank deposits. The United States is the only country in the list in which the paper-carrency is not issued by a National Bank, which has to redeem deposits as well as nates. The deposits of the Bank of France are about \$100,000,000. The deposits of the Bank of France are about \$100,000,000. The deposits of the Bank of England are about \$150,000,000. No such liability enters into the question of the resumption of special physicants in this country. Another consideration is that the Hank of England is subject to ation is that the Bank of England is subject to enormous and sudden drains, as it holds the reserves of the other British banks.

EXCESS OF GERMAN IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS. don of the French war the Germans have import-ial, in excess of their exports, an amount equal to the French indeannity. That is, for every dollar France paid Germany the latter country has spent 600,000; 1870, 2357,500,000. Total in five years, \$1,405,600,000, which, making all possible allowances for interest and errors, leaves Germany \$1,000,000,000 benind on its foreign trade. The excess of imports for 1877 is expected to add 350,000,000 or \$400,000,000 to this unfavorable Salance. The last year was a very oad one in Gerand manufactures, and this year's prospects are gloomier than ever. These facts are believed to make the German Government anxious for peace.

The volume of business is the Cincinnati merchandise markets is said by the Cincinnati Gazelle of Saturday evening to be light. Purchases rarely exceed the immediate requirements of current tende. At Indianapolis trade, according to the trade. At Indianapolis trade, according to the Journat, is active, country merchants are meeting their bills promptly, and the general outlook is very encouraging. The Detroit Post and Tribune reports that the trade of last week in most quarters has been quite limited, and has not made a favorable comparison with that of several preceding like periods. There are quite plain indications, however, that, should pleasant weather continue, the next six days will make a much better record in this respect; of the latter jobbers feel quite conthis respect; of the latter jobbers feel quite confident. The rains of last week placed the roads throughout the State in an almost impassable con-

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

Prof. Bodio, the head of the Italian General Statistical Office, has sublished some statistics which show that in 1850 the length of lines open all over the earth was no more than 30,000 kilometres; in 1875 it was as much as 294,000 kilometres; in 1875 it was as much as 294,000 kilos. In the quarter of a century, therefore, the mileage had been multiplied nearly ten times. According to Prof. Bodio, in the quarter of a century under review there was laid out on the lines constructed themty-six or twenty-seven hundred millions sterling, or, say roughly, enough to pay off the existing national debts of the United Kingdom, France, the United States; and Russia. Prof. Bodio establishes the fact that working expenses are higher on State than on private lines. Thus the working expenses of the State lines are in Belgium 72, 95 per cent of the gross receipts, against 61, 15 per cent 50, 40; and in the rest of Germany 66, 30 against 58, 18. Another important fact shown is that the cost of railways, including the cost of construction and of rolling-stock, is constantly increasing. Thus the cost per kilometre rose in Austro-Hungary from 186, 000 to 227, 000 francs between 1850 and 1873; in Germany from 218, 000 to 314, 000 between 1865 and 1875; in Belgium from 267, 000 to 284, 000 between 1865 and 1876; and in France from 402, 000 to 401, 600 between 1855 and 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There are two kinds of savings banks in Great Fritain—the Post-Office Savings Banks in Great

There are two kinds of savings banks in Great Britain—the Post-Office Savings Banks and the Trustice Savings Banks. The former number 6,448, and the latter 463. The Post-Office Savings Banks deposits amounted, Feb. 9, 1678, to §149, 270,480, and those of the Trustee Savings Banks to \$220,214,280. In the Post-Office Savings Bank the rills of fund is undertaken by the companion

A 144 L	at large, and direct Government security is given to every depositor. These banks were begun in
3	1861.
	SAN FRANCISCO TREASURE MOVEMENT.
Service of the Servic	The receipts of treasure at San Francisco for the quarter ending March 31, 1878, were nearly \$5,000,000 more than for the same quarter last year. The total is \$20,418,400, against \$15,868,-
10000	300. The description of the treasure for the two quarters was:
200	Jan. 1 to March 31. 1877. 1878. Dore silver

The following were the receipts and shipments

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city

onsumption: 2,795 bu wheat, 5,072 bu corn, 2,660 bn barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in

this city yesterday morning: 52 cars No. 1 hard wheat. 7 cars No. 2 do. 46 cars No. 2 soft spring. 4 cars No. 3 do. 2 cars rejected, 1 car no grade

(112/wheat); 1 car yellow corn. 5 cars No. 1 corn, 120 cars and 4,000 bu high-mixed, 45 cars new do, 34 cars new mixed, 370 cars No. 2 corn, 106 cars

and 1,000 bu rejected, 8 cars no grade (689 corn); 24 cars No. 2 white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 5 cars rejected (45 oats); 12 cars and 5,950 bu No. 2

rye, 4 cars rejected do; 4 cars No 2 barley, 2 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars feed. Total (868 cars), 360,000 bu. Inspected out: 46,695 bu wheat,

171, 303 bu corn, 1, 380 bu oats, 24,073 bu rye,

2,974 bu barley.

At 1 o'clock to-day the Board of Trade will com

mence to discuss the proposed amendments to the rule for the prevention of corners in produce. If

broken, and the receipts continue light. Shingles

and lath are easy under large offerings. Hardware is reported to be active and steady, and nails are

in good demand at \$2.60 rates. Wool, hides.

hops, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and easy, except the higher grades of

imothy and new Hungarian, which were scarce. Green fruits were steady and quiet, the storm

keeping the usual city buyers off the street, and the interior demand was small, and chiefly for oranges and lemons. Potatoes were dull. Hay was in good local request, and firmer under small

offerings and a prospect for light receipts for a few days. Poultry sold to the city trade at the

old prices. Eggs were firm.

Lake freights were in good demand, and firm on medium-sized vessels, while large ones were not in much request. The quoted rates were 2% con corn and 3c on wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken

for 100,0000 bu wheat and 86,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal to New York were

noted at 10c on wheat and 94c on corn; and 11c

and 10c for do via lake and rail.

Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 50@

51c in spesie per 100 lbs on grain and 57@58c on

Rail freights were quiet on the basis of 25c per

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. April 9 .- Receipts: Flour, 15,371 bris; wheat, 113,590 bu; corn. 108,530 bu; oats, 26,100 bu; corn-meal, 1.074 pkgs; rye, 25,434 bn; barley, 6,600 bu; malt, 4,032 bu; pork, 226 pkgs; beef,

1 621 pkgs; cut meats, 1,476 pkgs; lard, 2,810

pkgs; whisky, 8, 186 brls.

Exports, twenty-four hours: Flour, 2,698 brls; wheat, 236,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; oats, 100

GRAIN IN STORE. The following are the footings of the official re-port of the grain in store in this city on the even-

ing of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

.1, 253, 015

.. 34,466

... 231, 203

198,017

1878. 1877. 1877. 402
816 816 2,780
1,015 231 4,752
10,448 16,754 2,308
402,989 703,720 2,686,462
51,933 51,915 143,923
5,675 5,623 80,152
42,248 36,464 45,878
182,640 311,847 132,635

720,694 1,127,438 3,100,245

16, 231 339, 769 28, 572

280,718 9,493 28,858 21,342

226, 311

13,324 158,892 1,457

724,983 4,083,247

187, 214 581, 777 1, 450 77, 137 3, 688 36, 647 83, 300

15,816 8,007,473 149,683 752 513,298 2,259 194,244 199,722

745, 902

100 lbs on grain and boxed meats to New York.

and 10c for do via lake and rail.

bu; rye, 105,000 bu.

Total .....

Total.....

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

12,570 8,933 13,344 7,879 (2),810 10,409 208,748 28,813 270,844 133,718 208,748 28,813 11,655 1,165 28,000 20,788 95,504 10,009 11,655 1,165 28,00 4,870 12,108 183,645 180,690 126,648 209,994 141,410 12,000 22,405 5,792 56,028 67,645 2,460 029 1,055,830

1,055 810 12

Receipts.

time twelve months ago:

. 4,685,000 3,914,700 

BRITISH TRADE. There is a striking similarity in the conditions of the British and American markets. The London Times of March 27 says that at Manchester a moderate amount of business is offered at very low moderate amount of business is offered at very low prices, and quotations of piece goods have in some cases given way considerably in the past fortnight. Manufacturers, however, are not prepared to concede the full reduction for which buyers hold out, and the transactions are not extensive. Some relief is hoped for from the projected reductions in weavers' wages. The prevailing uncasiness in the yarn-market is rather increased by the prospect of a strike in North and East Lancanshire.

CHICAGO GRANGERS IN WALL STREET.

The Hervild, in describing the manipulation of Northwestern stock in Wall street, says:

Rumor has it that the Chicago party, who have been sojourning in this city for a week or ten days past, party; "on pieasure bent" and bartly with an eye to business, have finished up other high-jinks, social and dinancial, and gone home. It is further believed that, in order to pay the piper for expenses of the trip, musical and otherwise, out of other pockets than their own, the late flurry in Northwest was devised, satisfactorily executed, and the piper paid for his services out of the profits of the transaction.

SPIDERS IN WANT OF FLIES.

New York World.

The course of prices for a comple of days past CHICAGO GRANGERS IN WALL STREET.

The course of prices for a couple of days past must convince the bulks of the need that exists for a watchful and solvent short interest. Those who by preference or instinct operate renerally on the bear side are as essential to a good market as the trading units. No matter how strong oc the upward tendency reactions will occur, and it is desirable that there should be dealers who can profit by them and accepted them. There are nicenty of note that there should be dealers who can prout by them and so check them. There are picuty of such dealers in and near the Stock Exchange, but they have been demoralized by recent events; it is to be shoped that they are regaining, we will not say their conrage, but their usual trading judgment. It is rumpred that some short interest was made to-day, and we hope it is true, for the market andly needs solidifying. There is room for state of the present of the properties of the market.

COIN AND GREENBACKS. Gold and silver dollars were 1001 @100% in Greenbacks were 994@994 cents on the dollar the amendments be indorsed by the meeting to-day they will afterwards be submitted to a formal balin coin.

The rates current in Ne	w York and Chica	go were:
	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	48616	489
Belgium		51138
France. Switzerland		- 51139
Switzerland		51174
Germany	9009	9654
Holland		40%
Austria	*************	46
Norway		27%
Sweden		2724
		2474
GOVERNME		11
	Md.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81		107%
United States 5-20s of '65, Ja		10498
United States 5:20s of '67, da		10798
United States 5-20s of '68, Ja		10556
United States 10-408	10014	10:5%
United States new 4368		10498
United States 4 per cents	MON	

Sales of Chicago city bonds were made at \*100% No other transactions. Quotations were: \*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, April 9.—Gold weak, opening at 100% and closing at 100%; 100% bid. Carrying. rates 2005. Silver bars, 120% in greenbacks. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. Ohio & Mississippi

State securities were strong. The stock market was strong and generally nigher, the only exceptions being coal shares and Pittsburg. The features of speculation were Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Ohios, Eric, and Lackawamaa. Lake Shore advanced on a reand Lackswimma. Lake Shore awanced on a report of largely increased carnings, while Northwestern and St. Paul rose because of renewed buying by prominent operators and continued large receipts of grain at Western ports. Ohios were strong on a belief that some favorable adjustment of existing trouble be made at an early day, and Erie sprang mito sudden activity from some unexplained cause. The close was strong in the general list, at a slight reaction from the highest point, and coal shares were steady at the decline. Chicago & Alton carnings increased \$6,000 for March, compared with same time last year. Transactions were 124,000 shires, of which 4,000 were Eric, 21,009 Lake Shore, 4,000 wabsh, 21,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 20,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 preferred, 20,000 Lackswahnna, 23,000 Ohios, and 3,000 Western Union.

Money market active; 7. Prime mercantile paper 44-66.

Customs receipts, \$301,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$77,000.

Clearings, \$13,000,000.

Sterling weak; long, 486; short, 488½.

GOVENNENTS. port of largely increased earnings, while North-

GOVERNME	ENTS.
Compons, '81 10716 No	W 4169
Connons, '65, new 10416 No	w 4 per cents 100%
Coupons, '65, new104% No Coupons, '67107% 10-	-d0s rog 105%
Coupons, '68110 Co	uthone 10514
New 58 104% Cu	representation 110
and delication of the contract	tricheles
810065	The second second second second second
W. Union Tel 8216 C.,	. C., C. & I 20
Quicksliver 17 Ne	w Jersey Central 16
Quicksliver pfd 30 Ro	ck-Island 10236
Pacific Matl 20% St.	Paul 4636
Marinosa Land 101 St.	. Paul pfd 71%
Marthosa pfd 10214 W	abash 1956
Adams Express 101% Ft	. Wayne 199
Walle, Parco Ott To	Pro Houte 5
Amorforn Express 40 To	ero Unuto nfd 19
Talend Series By	tearn & Alton 7914
American Express. 40 Te United States Ex. 50% Ch N. Y. C. 106% Ch	Sendo & Alton wed Ood
Erie 11 Ob	do & Mississiani 1034
Pole off	T o W SA72
Erie pfd 23 D.	A D Tolograph 20
Harlem	to I. I Chegraph 20
Michigan Central 68% Mi	Issouri Facino
Panaina	, B. & Q
Union Pacific 68'4 Hs	annibal & St. Jo 1159
Lake Shore 66% Ce	miral Pacine Donds. 105 19
Thinois Central 7514 Uz	nion Pacine bonds 105%
Cleve, & Pipp, 1450 U.	T. BRIG ETHILUK, HIGGORY
Northwestern 4016 II.	P. Sinking Fund., 93%

	Michigan Central 681/4 Missourf Pacific 1014
	Panaina
п	Union Pacific 68'4 Hanutbal & St. Jo 11
-	Lake Shore 66% Central Pacific bonds, 105
а	Lake Shore 6654 Central Pacific bonds. 105
	Illinois Central 754 Union Pacine Sonds. 1059
1	Thinois Central 75 4 Union Pacific bonds. 1057 Cleve. & Pitts 74 U.P. land grant ex. int 4023
	Northwestern 49% U. P. Sinking Fund., 939
	Northwestern pfd 72
П	STATE BONDS.
	Tennessee 6s, old 39 Virginia, new 30
	Tennessee 6s. old 39 Virginia, new 30
	Teunesage 6s. new 36 Missouri, 6s 1043
	Virginia 6s, old 27
н	SAN FRANCISCO.
	SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 The following were
	the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange thi
	afternoon:
	Alpha 834 Leopard 35
	Beicher 236 Mexican 113
	Best & Beicher 16 Northern Belle 8)

	SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 The following we	8
ŀ	the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange t	ħ
Ì	afternoon:	
	Alpha 634 Leopard	2
	Belcher 236 Mexican 1	U
	Best & Beicher 16 Northern Belle	1
	Buillon 8% Overman	L
	Consolidated Virginia. 194 Ophir	s
	Chollar	4
	Coundence 41/2 Savage	d
	Caledonia 2   Segregated Beicher 2	ñ
	Crown Point 44 Sterra Nevada	5
	Exchequer 2 Union Consolidated	4
	Gould & Curry 5% Yellow Jacket	2
ı	Hale & Norcross 754 Eureka Consolidated 4	ĕ
ì	Julia Consolidated 3 Grand Prize	3
ı	NEW ORLEANS.	8
1		
1	NEW ORLEANS, April 9Gold, 101@10114.	
١	Sight exchange on New York at par.	
1	Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 490.	
١	FOREIGN.	

LONDON the bank of England on batance to any \$10,000.

Consols, money, 94 11-16; account, 94 13-16.
United States bonds—'65s, 104½; '67 108½; 10 40s 106½; new 5s, 105½;

Eric, 10½; preferred, 24½.

Paris, April B.—Rentes, 1097 70c.

Berlin, April D.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 7, 200,000 marks.

# REAL ESTATE.

	BOLKIE.	Land.
	The following instruments were filed for reco	rd
	Houston st. 334 ft not Division st. e f. 21 ft to alley, dated April 8. Superior st. 140 ft e of North Dearborn st, n f.	100
	Mohawk st, 168 ft s of Eugenie st, w f, 24x70	
	22x10e ft, dated April 5 Calumet av. 22 ft n of Tages	140
	Twenty-eighth st. 75 ft e of Hanover st, n f.	50
	x125 ft. dated April 9.	89
,	Barney st, 258 ft w of Wright st, st, 75x121	00
	WEST OF CITY LINITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEY! AUGUSTS SI, he cor of Prairie av. 5 acres, dat-	ĖN
	Augusta st, n e cor of Prairie av, 5 acres, dated April 2.	1000

COMMERCIAL.

	Barrey- 0 100,115 160,67	4 100, 30
1	No. 1	3 210,02
e	No. 3.	9,87
	No. 3	
	Rejected. Exera No. 3	
d	Total 538:504 549,68 Total of all kinds in store, 2, 846, 532	8 774.98 bu. These
	figures show a decrease of 406, 744 bu v	vheat. 64,
	558 bu rve, 13, 182 bu barley, and an	increase of
0	528,032 bu corn and 4,892 bu oats.	Total in
0	crease, 48, 440 bu. The above noted qu	antities o
	hard wheat include 33, 166 by No. 1 Mir	nesota and
0	hard wheat include 33, 166 bu No. 1 Mir	nesota and
0	hard wheat include 33, 166 bu No. 1 Mir 3, 388 bu No. 2 do. The following were the stocks of whe wankee:	
	3,388 bu No. 2 do. The following were the stocks of whe wankee:  April 8,	at in Mil-
0	3, 388 bu No. 2 do. The following were the stocks of whe wankee:  April 8, 1878.	at in Mil-
0	3, 388 bu No. 2 do.  The following were the stocks of who wankee:  April 8, 1878. No. 1 spring hard	April 9. 1877. 7.98
0	3, 388 bu No. 2 do. The following were the stocks of whe wankee:  April 8, 1878.	at in Mil-

1,872,536 and 102.080 bu rye.

GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs April 9: Frank Bros., 2 cases buttons; Root & Sons, music, 1 case musical instruments: Wistrand & Thulin, 1 case books: Burley & Tyrrel, 31 packages earthenware. Collection, 34,404.26.

PROVISIONS.

in sympathy with a decline of 366d per 113 hs in land in Liverpool, while meats were relatively steady. Liverpooleoing edds is higher. Hogs were in large supply, and quoted lower, which made the speculative feeling in product very heavy, with not much disposition to take hold of pork, except in transfer from one month to another. A great many operators seemed to be afraid to look forward, fearing a much further decline, though provisions are already at the lowest point touched in the last sixteen years.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active and quite weak, declining 15c per bri, and closing a shade above the lowest figures of the session. Sales were reported of 1,250 bris splot at \$9.00;310 bris sele reported of 25,1569.25; and 500 bris seller May at \$9.0069, 15; 6,500 bris seller May at \$9.0069, 15; 6,500 bris seller May at \$9.0069, 15; 6,500 bris seller May at \$9.0060 bris se 23,560 brls. The market closed tame at \$8,95@9,00 for

\$9.15@9.25; and 500 bris seller] Julyat \$9.40. Total. 23.560 bris. The market closed tame at \$9.95@9.00 for spot, \$8.96@8.07% seller April. \$9.02% 50.05 seller May, 9.17% 69.20 seller June, and \$9.32% 69.35 seller May, 9.17% 69.20 seller June, and \$9.32% 69.35 seller May, 9.17% 69.20 seller June, and \$9.32% 69.35 seller July. The meast was quoted at \$3.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7.00% 77.75.

Land—Was tame throughout, except as some of the shorts were more willing to fill at a further decline of about 5c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported to 50 lcs snot at \$7.00% 4.500 tes seller May at \$7.02% 67.07% (7.72%) total total \$7.00% 4.500 tes seller May at \$7.02% 67.00% 6

boxed: sweet-pickled hams, 8468786 for 16 and 15 is averages; green hams, 5468586 for same averages; green shoulders, 346. Bacon quoted at 4468466 for shoulders, 5468586 for short ribs, 55686 for short clears, 568586 for hams, all canvased and packed.

Gillarss. Was quiet at 44686.

Gillarss. Was quiet at 44686.

Gillarss. Was cuiet at 44686.

Gillarss. Was cuiet at 45686.

Gillarss. Was cuiet at 45686.

The company of the

FLOUR—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. The trading was chiefly local, shippers being generally limited delow the views of holders. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters at \$6,25, and 300 bris spring extras at \$6,25,4067, 40. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5,0060,00; choice to fine spring, \$5,2565,75; fair to good spring, \$4,7565,25; low spring, \$4,0064,50; fair to good shunesots springs, \$5,005,50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$6,7568,25; patent springs, \$6,5068, \$50; tow grade, \$2,7564,00; rpc, \$3,1063,25.

Bran—Was active at the reduction in price attained the previous day. Sales were 140 tons at \$12,00612,50 per ton, mostly free on board cars. BREADSTUFFS. er ton, mostly free on board cars.
Shorts—Sales were 10 tons at \$12.60 per ton free on

mence to discuss the proposed amendments to the rule for the prevention of corners in produce. If the amendments be indorsed by the meeting to-day they will afterwards be submitted to a formal ballot.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, with a steadier feeling in grain, and another spell of weakness in hogs and provisions. Grain tended downward, but slowly, sellers not being so anxions as to force prices much lower by their competition, though there seemed to be a plentiful crop of bears in pork, lard, wheat, and corn, The Brutish markets were easier on breadstuffs, and consols opened out higher, but receded towadrs (our) noon. The fact of bad weather, with intimations from the Signal Service Burean that a severe storm might be expected, caused some appreheasions of a smaller supply of grain for the next few days, and this helped to steady spot property, with a good shipping demand for corn.

The dry-goods market was without specially new features. Jobbers express satisfaction with the position of affairs, the demand continuing active, collections good, and prices firm. In the grocery market little change was observable either in the volume of sales of in the general tenor of prices. Orders were numerous and liberal, and for the

market little change was observable either in the volume of sales or in the general tenor of prices. Orders were numerous and liberal, and for the time of year a more than ordinarily good business is said to be doing. Coffees remain firin, as do also sugars, teas, and rice. No quotable decline took place in prices of butter and cheese, but both were unsettled and strongly downward in, tendency. Dried fruits were in good demand, and both demostic and foreign varieties were held well up to the quoted price. Fish were reported steadier. No price-changes were noted in the bagging. No price-changes were noted in the bagging. No price-changes were noted in the bagging. The demand for his price is formed the delivered on contracts. There was a good slipping delivered to reduce the receipts of corn dry enough to be delivered on contracts. There was a good slipping the delivered on contracts. There was a good slipping the delivered on contracts. There was a good slipping the delivered on contracts. There was a good slipping the delivered on contracts. There was a good slipping the delivered on contracts and the present of the hand-to-mouth order. The many the proposition of the present weakness in corn by stating that the export business is at present of the hand-to-mouth order. The many the proposition of the present weakness in corn by stating that the export business is at present of the hand-to-mouth order. The many the proposition of the present weakness in the trade account for the present weakness in corn by stating that the export business is at present of the market little change was observable either in the volume of sales or in the general tenor of prices. Orders were numerous and liberal, and for the time of year a more than ordinarily good business is said to be doing. Coffees remain firm, as do also

31,000 Du.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 160,000 bu at \$1,08\\( \) 601.08\( \) for May and \$1.07\\( \) 601.07\( \) for June.

Corn—Sales 195,000 bu at 41\\( \) 6041\( \) 60 for May, 41\\( \) 60 for June, and 42\( \) 42\\( \) 6041\ Meas pork Sales \$9.15 for June. \$9.15 for June. Lard—250 tes at \$7.07% for May. LATER.

Later—250 tes at \$7.078 to 7 May.

Mess pork was in fair request at the decline on the call, sales being made of 3,000 bris, at \$9, 15/80, 17% for June, and \$9,02% for May.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 2,250 tes, at \$7,025/60, 7,05 for May, and \$7.076/67, 10 for June.

7.05 for May, at \$1,077/66, 7, 10 for June.

10 June 1

liberal cuying orders were received from New York, June closed at about \$1.0756, and April at \$1.0856, 1.0856.

Corn was in fair request, closing \$6306 higher. Sales of May were made at \$156.6136 kg. Closing at \$1.0856 higher. Sales of May were quiet at \$265.6295 kg for May.

Mess pork was steady at the carlier decline, closing at \$0.02569.03 for May, \$9.1569.175 for June, and \$9.27569.30 for July. Sales 1,500 bris at \$9.30 for July and \$9.775 for June, and \$7.024 for May. \$9.1869.175 for June, and \$7.024 for May.

&7.05 for May. \$8.188 1,750 tos at \$7.025 for May and \$7.10 for June.

Shoulders were steady, with sales of 100,000 bs at \$3.35 seller May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Dealers report a moderate inquiry, chiefly from Western manufacturers. Quotations for corn from first hands: Strictly green hurl, 55488c; red-tipped do, 56554c; green brush that will work itself, 44685c; red-tipped do, 34644c; inferior brush, 36 3%c; crooked; 2636.

BUTTER—Trade was very quiet, the demand being largely confined to the best grades, and to supplying the current wants of the city trade. Prices continue

the current wants of the city trade. Prices continue wesk, and a further depreciation in values seems imminent. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 30@33c; good to choice dairy, 22@23c; medium, 15@20c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Prices show no quotable variation. There is a steadily-fair inquiry for the several lines, and prices are firm as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 19%c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14%15c; double, 23@24c.

BEANS—Were dull at \$1.45@1.55 for prime mediums and \$1.20%1.30 per bu for fair.

BEANS—Were dull at \$1.45@1.55 for prime mediums and \$1.20@1.30 per bu for fair.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces were quiet at \$1.15@1.17%, and pork barrels at 75@30c.

ORBESE—The cheese market was without pronounced change. Beyond such quantities as are required for current trade, there was no considerable movement, and supplies continue to exceed the demand. We repeat our quotations: Full cream. 12@13c; part skim, 10@10%c; skim, 8@9c; low grades, 5.40c. GGC.

COAL—There was a restricted demand at about previous prees. At the reduction in the price of Wilmington coal there is an active demand for that particular brand, but all other kinds were dealt in very sparingly. We quote: Lackswamm, large egg, 26.50; dogmat and range, and small egg, \$6.75; Piedmont, \$7.50; Blossburz, \$6.0065 50; pric, \$5.50; Battimore & Ohio, \$4.50; \$0.50; Ultinois, \$3.0063.50; Gartsherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.55;

range, and smail egg, \$6.75; Piedmont, \$7.50; Bioss-burz, \$6.00@6 50; Erie, \$5.50; Baitimore & Ohlo, \$4.50 65.00; Himois, \$8.00@8.50; Garisherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

EGG:5-Were in fair request and firm at 81.6c. Some dealers were asking 8c for fresh cases, claiming that the supply on the street was smail, and the rain was calculated to reduce receipts for a tow days.

Fish-A-very good demand existed, and, at the reduced prices established last week, the market wears a steady look. Excepting mackerle, prices are very lost firm suphout the list. We quote: No. 1 white 58.10.

The state of the state of \$4.00; \$1.00; \$1.50; \$

ters. 4%@Scr pared. 122813cs blackberries. 124 104c; rasberries. 2638cs; blackberries. 124 104c; rasberries. 2638cs; blackberries. 17638c. 4 104c; rasberries. 2638cs; blacker, almonds. Tarragona. 20 21cs; Brench walnus. 106411c. Naples walnus. 1228 13cs; Brench walnus. 10641c. Naples walnus. 125cs 13cs; Brench walnus. 10641c. Naples walnus. 10641c. N

new, 48600c; common moiasses, 35638c; common, 28600c; common moiasses, 35638c; common, 21638c; common moiasses, 35638c; common, 21638c; common moiasses, 35638c; comsis, 24625c; pepper, 15560405c; nutmegs, No. 1. 95068 1.05; Calentia singer, 106311c.

Soap—True Blue, 556; German mottled, 556656c; Blue Llly, 556c; German mottled, 556656c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon imperial, 556655c; HAY—Was in fair demand and firmer on account of meagre offerings. The local retailers were buying rairie, being anable to supply their wants with loose hay, as the had roads keen the farmers out of the citr. No. 1 timothy, 36.50610, 00; No. 240, 58.506,00; mixed, 88.0028.50; upinnd prairie, \$5.50; No. 1 prairie, \$7.00 HDES—Were slow and on buying many hides, and dealers have stock enough to hat to tall their small orders have stock enough to hat to tall their small orders, and the stock of the citre o

First and clear dressed siding.
First common dressed siding.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, second common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.
Box boards, A. 13 inches and upwards.
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards.
Box boards, B, 10 inches and upwards.
Box boards, C.
A stock beards, 10 to 12 inch.
It stock beards, 10 to 12 inch. ... 33.00@34.0

8.00@10.00 hingles, 'A" standard to extra... Shingles, No. 1. 1.256 1 METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Were in fair mand and steady. For a few weeks past the West METALIS AND TINNELS STOUN—were in har de-mand und steady. For a few weeks past the Western trade has been very good. Quotations: Tin PLATE—16, 1044, \$7.001 do, 10314, IX. \$0.50; rooming 183224.75. 104320, IX. \$0.50; rooming 183224.75. 104320, IX. \$0.50; Soldper—10. 1. 150; extra, 170; Lakap—Pig. 4636 per 10, according to quantity; bar, 64c; lead pipe. 64c; Corpres—Hottoms, 29c; sheathing copper, 29c, SHEET ZINO—70.

SHEET ZINC-7c.
SHEET IROX-No. 24, 3 2-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos.
to 12, 133c; American planished A. 11c; B. 93c;
alvanized fron No. 28, 14c. with discount or 40 per Bar I Box — Common, \$1.90@2.00.

When—Nos. 1 to 4. 9c; 5 to 9. 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 10, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 50 per cent. Feace wire, 18. The: 30. 20c. Discount of 30 per cent. Fence wire,

ALLS—Were steady at \$3.00. and fairly active of LS—The market was reported fairly active for the
season, there being a good general demand both on city
and country and country of the season of the s on acci, strain, acci, and acci, acc

ena, \$2.2565.00 per doz in coops. do dressed, 766c per lb. turkeys. live. 637c; do dressed, 7612c; maliard ducks, \$2.0062.25; small do, \$1.0061.25; pigeons, 65 6875c.

SEEDS—Were generally quiet and rather weak, except prime srades. The timothy offered seemed to be mostly inferior, and cleaners would not take it at the asking prices. Prime was firm at \$1.2061.22, and fair seed sold at \$1.1561.18. Clover was dull at \$4.90. Mew Hungarian was in request at 7560cc, and old was dull at \$4.870c.

Millet was quiet at 656275c for new, and \$5000 for old. Seeding flax sold at \$1.45, and crushing at \$1.2561.28.

SALI.—Was in fair demand at the following prices. The stock is small, and it is shought the lake receipts sait, \$1.00 per bri, ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dairy, with bass, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$2.00; Ashton, \$3.25 per sack.

TOBACCO—There has been a very fair movement since our report of one week ago. Orders have been increased in size, and the volume of saies is reported larger than usual for the time of year. Prices are steadier than during the carlier weeks of the season. We quote as before:

BLACK WORK—Common to meetlum, 38642c; good, 48638c; enac, 36632c; fancy, 55655c;

BRIGHT—Work—Common to meetlum, 40645c; good 48638c; choice to fancy, 55665c;

BRIGHT—Work—Common to meetlum, in paper, 28633c; good, 34638c; choice to fancy, 65665c; light-pressed, 52677. TEXE CUT—Common to meetlum, in paper, 28633c; good, 50655c; choice to fancy, 69063c; good do, 33635c; meetlum, 35638c; good do, 40643c; fine, 45648c; finest, 55660c; choice, 56670c; choicest, 6768c; fancy, 85680c; fine, 56685c; thoicest, 6768c; fancy, 85680c; fine, 45648c; finest, 55665c; choicest, 66655c; choicest, 66670c.

JEAN—Common, 28625c; good do, 30635c; meetlum, 356638c; choice, 56670c; choicest, 66670c.

JEAN—Common, 28665c; choicest, 66670c.

WOOD—Remains dull and unchanged. Business is very dull at 84, 5067c. doi: 10.0067c.

WOOD—Remains dull and unchanged. Business is very dull at 84, 6067c. doi: 10.0067c.

Wellow at 8605c; choice of paper,

\$1.0061.25 per box; asparagus, \$1.5061.75 per doz bunches.
WHISKY—Was in good demand and firm. Sale was reported of 200 bris on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for raw. Alcohol for export was quoted at 33c bid for derivery in New York.
WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. The stock of domestic woof's very light, and calerar think little will be left on the 1st of May. Nobody makes any predictions about the new Cilp. There does not appear to be any reason to expect wook to open any higher than it did last year. Following are the prices of wool from first hands: Medjum unwashed wools, 226:25c; fine do. 18623c; coarse do, 0323c; fine fleece, washed, 336:35c; medjum do, 366:35c; coarse do, 036:41c; fair to good, 349:9c. Colorado Wool—Medjum do, 276:28c; coarse do, 19621c; coarse common, 15617c; black, 176:19c.

## LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—There was a quietter feeling in the market yesterday, and holders found some difficulty in maintaining the advanced position of the day before. The slight reaction was not due to large receipts, the supply falling within very moderate limits, nor was the news from the East calculated to discourage shipments, but from some cause not apparent buyers took hold less freely, and insisted upon slight concessions from Monday's quotations. At the modified pilices sales showed an average decline of about 50—nearly all 'the offerings were taken, however, and the market closed steady. The quality was better than on, the previous day, the bulk consisting of good to choice steers weighing from 1, 100 to 1,450 bs, and selling at \$4,0064.75. A few extra were taken at higher figures. George Adams, Burke & Bro., sold two car-loads, averaging 1,407 bs, at \$5.25. Sales to local butchers were at \$2.5063.60 for scalawages and at \$3.5063.75 for common to good mixed lots. Stockers were in demand at tolerably full prices, or at \$3.5063.85 for fair to good grades, and at \$3.5064.00 for prime. There was some inquiry for springers at \$20.00638.00 per head, and for yeals at \$3.0065.00 per 160 lbs.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450

head, and for reals at \$3.0065.00 per 100 lbs.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450
lbs and upwards.
Cucies Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,450 lbs.

\$5.004.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.

\$1.004.40 lbs.
\$1.004.40 lbs.
\$1.005.30 lbs.
\$1.005.30 lbs.
\$1.006.30 lbs.
\$1.006.30 lbs.
\$1.006.30 lbs.
\$1.006.30 lbs.

tle, weighing 700 3.25@8,85

extra heavy shipping hogs, \$3.65683.60. The following were noted:

No. As. Prics. No. As. Prics. No. As. Prics. 42. 340 \$3.80 \$64...159 \$3.55 \$1...500 \$33.50 \$25...307 \$3.80 \$110...233 \$3.55 \$28...288 \$3.50 \$22...363 \$3.75 \$54...273 \$3.55 \$25...288 \$3.50 \$22...363 \$3.75 \$54...273 \$3.55 \$25...288 \$3.50 \$22...363 \$3.75 \$54...273 \$3.55 \$25...189 \$3.50 \$80...223 \$3.65 \$70...220 \$2.524 \$40...188 \$3.50 \$30...224 \$3.65 \$70...220 \$3.50 \$37...186 \$3.50 \$26...297 \$3.60 \$20...290 \$3.50 \$37...186 \$3.50 \$26...297 \$3.50 \$40...129 \$3.50 \$21...246 \$3.60 \$80...197 \$3.50 \$40...123 \$3.5

wants and for snipment cast. at \$2.7065.75 per 100 lbs for poor to extra qualities.

St. LOUIS. April 5.—CATTLE—Stronger; generally higher; prime to choice shipolog steers, \$4.6065.25; for to detect the stronger; generally higher; prime to choice shipolog steers, \$4.6065.25; for the stronger; generally st

4.483; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 1.400; total for the week, 9.800; market lower; closing steady; fair to good Western sheep, \$5.5065.75; choice, \$6.25; best grades disposed of.

Hoos--leceipts, 1.610; total for the week, 11.695; market dull; slow; Vorkers, \$8.75663.70; medium, \$3.8564.05; supply equal to the demand; sales 8 cars.

EAST LIBERTY, April 9.—CATTLE-Receipts to-day, 306 head, all for sale here; prime cattle, \$5.0065.25; medium, \$4.5065.12½; common, \$4.0064.26;
Hous--leceipts to-day, \$2.30 head; clipped sheep, \$4.1064.20; Vorkers, \$3.7063.80.

SHEEP-Receipts to-day, \$3.00 head; clipped sheep, \$4.3036.00.

4@5c; wool sheep, \$4.3036.00.

WATERTOWN, April 9.—CATTIK—Receipts, 705; demand not improved; prices steady; sales of choice at \$7.50; extra, \$7.00@7.25; first quality, \$6.00@6.50; second, \$5.50; third, \$4.00@4.75; alley, \$6.00@6.50; second, \$5.50; third, \$4.00@4.75; alley and second so, \$5.50; third, \$4.00@4.50; alley and second so, \$5.50; third, \$4.00@5.50; ocach; extra, \$4.50@5.50; or \$65\$4(eper lb: fancy lambs, 6@7c. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. April 9.—Hous—Dull; common, \$3.00@5.35; light, \$2.40@3.50; packing, \$3.45@3.65; butchers', \$3.70@3.75. Receipts, 2,30; snipments, 695.

#### DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The past week, like the two which preceded it, witnessed a satisfactory general movement. A well-sustained activity is apparent in nearly all departments, and probably more goods are being distributed than at and probably more goods are being distributed than at a corresponding period in any previous season since 1873. The conviction that prices are at last down to bed-rock seems to be universal, and buyers, when placing their orders, do not feel that reserve which has characterized their operations for a number of seasons past. Regarding the future of prices there is a feeling of security, the chances being in favor of an appreciation rather than of a shrinkage in values, and judging from the way in which the spring trade is now progressing, the season will prove by all odds the most satisfactory of any our merchants have experienced within the jast five years. At present the greatest activity is in prints, spring dress fabrics, drills, jeans, denima, shirtings, hosiery, and notions. In prices the past week has developed no important changes, the general market preserving a steady, firm, and heauthy tone. We find the following in the New York Bulletin of Saturday last:

"Woolen goods have shown little if any improvement in first hands, and sales of spring cassimeres were chiefly effected by means of very low prices. In heavy woolens there was no movement of importance, but as some of the agents will be prepared to show their new fall styles of fall and winter cassimeres shortly, a more active demand on the part of the clothing trade may be expected soon.

"Cotton goods—There has been no material change

active demand on the part of the clothing trade may be expected soon.

"Cotton goods—There has been no material change in the condition of the cotton goods market, and purchases at first hands were apparently gauged in atrice the season of the condition of the cotton goods market, and purchases at first hands were apparently gauged in atrice continued fairly steady, though the cuterials. Pricesontials of the part of agents to grant concessions on certain makes of cheviots and cottonades, especially the latter. Denims; ducks, tickings, and corest jeans are steadly held at current quotations, and the supply of leading makes is in very good shape."

NEW YORK, April 9.—Business continues moderate, with package-houses and jobbing trade fairly active; cotton goods quiet, but fairly steady; cheviots and cottonades unsettled, with tendency toward lower prices on outside makes; prints doing well in jobbers' hands; ginghams continue active; mea's wear of woolens moving slowij; foreign goods in light demand.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Liverpool, April 9.—Prime mess pork, Eastern

Liverpool, April 9.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 50s; Western, 48s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 22s; short ribs, 28s; long clear; 27s; short clear, 28s 6d; shoulders, 22s; hams, 38s. Lard, 37s 3d. Prime mess beef, 81s; India mess beef, 80s; extra India mess, 100s. Cheese, 63s. Tallow, 30s.

London, April 9.—Liverpool.—Wheat dull; California club, 11s 6d6; 11s 1d; California white, 11s 2d6; 11s 7d; spring, 10s 2d6; 10d. Corn, 22s 6d. Mark Lane—Cargoes of coast—Wheat quiet; fair average California, 55355s. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 28s; 22s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade cheaper. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 48s; 48s; 6d.

Liverpool, April, 9—11 a. m.—Flour.—No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 25s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, Tis;

LIVERPOOL, April, 9-11 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 288 6d: No. 2, 258.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter. No. 1, 118 6d: No. 2, I18; spring, No. 1, 109 9d; No. 2, 98 9d; white, No. 1, 118 7d; No. 2, 118 2d; club. No. 1, 128 4d; No. 2, 118 5d. Corn-New, No. 1, 288; old. No. 1, 128; No. 2, 278 9d. Provisions-Pork. 508. Lard, 378 6d. Liverpool, April 9-2180 p. m.-GRAIN-Wheat-White, No. 1, 118 5d; No. 2, 118; club. No. 1, 128 2d; No. 2, 118 4d. Corn-New, No. 1, 268; No. 2, 258 9d; old. No. 4, 278 9d; No. 2, 278 9d.

Liverpool. April 9-Latest.-Cotton-Active and firm; 64d; sales, 12.000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 118@118 6d; do club, 118 4d@128 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 98 5d@108 9d; do winter, 118 6d. Flour-Western canal. 258@288 6d. Corn-New Western, 258 9d@29s; Western mixed, 28s, Oats-American, 38. Barley, do, 38 8d. Peas-Canadian, 37s.

CLOVER SEED-American, 4708 428.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork. 50s. Frime mess beef, 81s. Lard-American, 37s. Bacon-Long clear, 2778 3d; short do, 288 3d.

3d; short do, 28s 3d. CHEESE-Fine American, 63s. TALLOW-30s.
PRIROLEUM-Spirits, 7s; refined, 10s.
Linsero Oil-27s 3d. RESIN-Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURENTINE—24s 3d.
LONDON, April 9.—LINSRED OIL—27s@27s 3d.
ANTWERP, April 9.—PETROLEUM—27s 3d.

## AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 9.—Grain—Wheat in comparatively moderate request for early delivery, and bidding generally 1@2c per bu under the views of seliers. Transactions on a limited scale; in option line movement slow; prices quoted off 1@2c per bu, closing rather firmer, though irregular; 1, 200 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.26; 32,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, May options, at \$1.23%61.24. Corn less freely dealt in for export and home purposes, and quoted a shade lower, closing more steadily. Options generally weaker and irregular, on a moderate movement; mixed Western ungraded, 45%52%c. A slow movement in rye; quoted heavy and irregular; sales of about 1,000 bu Western ungraded at 70c. Oats in moderate request, partly for shipment, at a shade lower prices; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 15,000 bu at 34%634%c. Provisions—Mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery at lower prices; sales of 493 bris within a range of \$10.002 lo.25; for Western delivery 750 bris at \$9.00 cash; other kinds dull; extra prime, inspected, quoted at \$3.75@0.00; Western delivery 750 bris at \$9.00 cash; other kinds dull; extra prime, inspected, quoted at \$3.75@0.00; Western mess, April option, \$9.75@0.00; May, \$2.75@0.00; June, \$9.85@10.00; July, \$10.00, with further sales of 2,700 bris July option at \$10.00. Cut meats moderately sought at about steady prices. Limited Inquiry for bacon, with sales of 300 boxes Western long and short clear at \$5.50. Western steam lard in less demand for early delivery and quoted lower; sales of 480 tos at \$7.306.7.35, closing at \$7.27%; for forward delivery offered more freely; quoted lower on moderately active business; April option, \$7.27%; May, \$7.25; June, \$7.35, and 2,000 tes June at \$3.500 tes May at \$7.2567.35, and 2,000 tes June at \$3.750.00 for fair refining Cuba, and 75% for good do; refined less sought, including cut loaf at 10%c; granulated at \$5%.

Whisky—Sold to the extent of 50 bris at \$1.07, and 50 bris at \$1.064; market tame.

Freights—A freer movement in grain interest at rather steadler rates on berth, but somewhat easier figures; inquiry for berth room for general eargo moderate on the basis of previous figures; for Liverpool easing against the lasts of previous figures; for Liverpool easing against the lasts of previous figures; for Liverpool easing against the lasts of previous within a range of osea58/se per 100 be, as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 9.—Corron—Quiet: 104/2104/e; futures barely steady; April, 10.806/10.82c; May, 10.91 (610.02c; June, 11.00c; August, 11.1/2611.18c; Schember, 10.9169/0.92c; October, 10.7168/0.72c; November, 11.906/11.29c; Jonaway, 10.700/0.71c.

Floors—Quiet: receipts, 16.000 beis; No. 2, 83.002 and to good extra, \$5.006.515; good to choice, \$5.30 (65.85; white wheat extra, \$5.906.8, 50; fany, \$6.556 (67.75; extra Ohlo, \$5.006.90; fany, \$6.556 (67.75; extra Ohlo, \$6.00; fany, \$6.556 (67.75; extra Ohlo, \$6.00; fany, \$6.566 (67.75; extra

Minnesota patent process, \$6, 73,98, 50, 187e floor callet; \$3,56,94, 20.

Conn. Mark.—Quiet; \$2,25,92,75.

Grann—Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts, 114, 000 bu. Rye—Market dull; western, 70,872. Barley quiet but steady; No. 3 48e,59c; malt dull and unchanged. Corn steady, with a fair demand; receipts, 108, 000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 556,57c; high mixed, 516,50c; steam yellow, 515e,650 kg; western mixed, 556,7c; high mixed, 516,50c; steam yellow, 515e,650 kg; western mixed and State, 100,756,750 kg; western mixed and state, 100,756 kg; western mixed and stat

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady: superfine, \$4.00; XX, \$4.50; XX, \$4.7565.60; high grades, \$5.7566.50.

GRAIN—Corn duiet and firm; 47648c. Onto-Demand fair; market firm; 366-37c.

CORN-MRAL—Firm; ar \$2.2062.25.

HAN—Dull and nominal; ordinary, \$13.00614.00; with \$4.50 (ordinary, choice, \$15.00614.00;

fair; market firm: 36@37c.

Conn. MRAL—Firm; at 82. 20@2. 25.

HAY—Dult and mominal; ordinary, \$13.00@14.00;

Prime, \$15.00@16.00; choice, \$17.00@18.00.

Bran—Dult and nominal at 725@47.55.

Provisions—Fork firmer at \$10.025. Lard dult;
tierce, \$7.00@7.75; key, \$7.25@7.75. Bulk means
scarce and firm; shoulders, packed, 39@35c; clear
rib, 43@45c; clear, \$5.56c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce
and firm at 43@45c; clear, \$5.56c. Bacon—Shoulders scarce
and firm; sagar-cured, 75@55c, according to
size; uncanvened, \$7.40.00.

Growner—Goffee—Quiet and unchanged. Bio
Growner—Coffee—Quiet and unchanged. Bio
Growner—Coffee—Quiet and unchanged. Bio
Cargoes ordinary to prime, 14@17/se incode, Sugar—
Demand fair; market firm; common to good common,
56.60@3c; fair to fully fair. 6/47c; prime to choice,
76.50c; yellow clarified, 88/68/sic. Molasses quiet and
steady: common, 20c; fair, 25c; prime to choice,
30.642. Rice quiet; Louisana, 55/66/5/.

Mongrany—Gold, 101@1013c; sight exchange, par;
sterling, 490%.

MONRIANY—Gold, 10141014; sight exchange, paristerling, 400-5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Wool.—Dull and nominaly Obio, Pennsylvania, and West Virgins XX and above, 41(64-25ec; X. 41(64-25ec); medium, 415-426-2c; coarse, 336-35e; New York, Michigan, and Western and 336-40; medium, 405-ec; coarse, 336-34-e; combing washed, 426-50e; unwashed, 256-37ec; coarse and medium do, 250-38e; cub washed, 256-37ec; coarse and medium do, 250-38e; cub washed, 456-47ec; coarse and medium do, 250-38e; cub washed, 466-47ec; coarse and medium do, 250-38e; cub washed, 476-47ec; coarse and medium do, 250-38e; cub washed, 256-47ec; coarse and patent, 250-38ed; cub; yellow, 251-38ed; yellow, 251-38e

Edds—Quiet and unchanged.
PZTROLEUM -Unsettled; crude, 8%c; refined, 11%c.
WHISKY - Unchanged.
KECKIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 137,000 bu; corn,

18,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. April 9.—FLOUR—Quiet; held steady,
GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and 2c lower; Fennsylvania red, \$1,3561.36 yr. No. 2 whiter red Western and
Western dull and State of the State of the State
Western dull and western state of the State of the State
State of the State of the State of the State
State of mixed, 31622c; Pannsylvania, 33635a. Bye
dull and nominal at 62665c.

Hay—Guiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM—Duli and casy; refined nominally 1146.

WHISKY—Duil at \$1.06. HECKII 778—Flour, 3,400 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; cora, 152,400 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu. FREBURE—TO Liverpool quiet and unchanged. ST. Louis. April 9. -Corron-Higher; middling.

St. Louis. April 8.—Corros Aider; Mading. 10%C.
FLOUR—Weak; little doing.
GRAIX—Wheat duil and lower; No. 3 red. \$1.12% cash; \$1.13% April: \$1.13%(2).14% Colong at \$1.12% May. Corn lower; 35%(2). \$3%(2). \$4

51,000; oats, 5,000 bu; ree, 5,000 bu; barley, 1,000 backers, 6,000 bu; barley, 6,000 but at lower rates; red, \$1,1038.16. Corn-Demand fair and market firm at 41c. One steady, at 60-62c. Barley out and nominal. Provisions—Fork in 1,100 bins, \$10.00. Land duit current make, \$7.00 asked; kettle, \$67.500, 1,30 bus meats duit; \$0.62\cdots, \$0.00 and \$5.12\cdots, Bacon duit; \$0.500, \$0.00 bus lower rates; \$1,000. Buyren—Quiet; choice Western reserve, Zie; Central Ohio, 260-21c.

BUYFER—Quiet; choice Western reserve, Zie; Central Ohio, 260-21c.

tral Ohio, 20621c.

LINSED OIL—Steady at 80963c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILW

CLOVER SEED-Mamwooth, \$4.40@4.50; prime, \$4.06. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; corn,

SITPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; coans, 2,000 bu.
TOLEDO, April 0—4 B. m.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat dull and lower; ambeer Michigan, snot. \$1.25; May, \$1.29\% to. 2 rpd winter, May, \$1.22\% 51.22\% Corn duit; to. 2. April, 48c; May, 46c.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—COTTON—Steady: 10\% 6.
FLOUS—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red., \$1.15; amber and white, \$1.18\% 1.20. Corn searce and firm; whise, 40c mixed, 42c. Oats—Market dull; white, 3c; mixed, 50c. Rye steady at 60c.
Phovisions—Pork quiet; 10\% c. Lard steady; choice leaf there, 77\% 30c; do keys, 8\% ac, Bulk mean quiet; shoulders, 4\% ac, 4\% c; clear rib, 5\% ac, 50c.
Whisky—Market easier; \$1.03.

Whisky-Market easier; \$1.03.

Boston, April 9.—Flours—Quiet but firm; Westers apperfine, \$4.0034.50; common extras, \$5.0034.25; Wisconsin do, \$5.2536.00; Minesota do, \$5.0034.25; Wisconsin do, \$5.2536.00; Minesota do, \$6.5009.00; Wister wheat Onlo and Indiana; \$6.0030.50; Minesota patent process and Wisconsin, \$7.004.50; Minesota patent process and Wisconsin, \$7.004.50; Minesota patent quiet and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.
April 9.—Hous—Quiet; \$3.5023.00; receipts, \$3,002; shipments, 250.

Flours—Dull and unchanged; No. 2 red, \$1.14.01.19. Corn duil and lower; 38c. Oats 20%27/46. Rye 55c.
Phovisions—Steady and unchanged; shoulders, 3%61

G. 1.6. Corn dull and lower; 38c. Oats 28%47.48.
Rye 55c.
Phovisions—Steady and unchanged; shoulders, 3%01
clear rib, 5c. Lard, 7%c asked.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
BUFFALO.
No sales of grain reported.
Quotations cartirely nominal.

DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
April 9.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1 white extras. \$1.294; amber nominal. \$1.24.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club, \$1.35. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.
PEORIA.
April 9.—HIGHWINES—Steady at \$1.03; sale, 50 bris.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Patroleum-Market unchanged; standard white (110 feet). 3%c.

New York, April 9.—The petroleum trade of the Produce Exchange has adopted an amendment to the rules that crude petroleum in barrels should be sold by weight at the rate of 6% pounds to the gallon.

Petrosucka, April 9.—Patroleum-Crude frueri \$1.53% at Parker's; refined dull; 11%c, Philadelphis delivery. delivery.
Ort. Citt. Ps., April 9.—Petrecleum—Market opened quiet, with sales at \$1.37%; declined to \$1:30%, advanced to \$1.39%, at which price it closed firm; shipments, 29,332; average, 21,850; transactions, 316,000

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9.—Spirits of Turper-

MEDICAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY. WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and mo-successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes as usually sufficient. For further information, Sen-for Circular. Price, 31 per Box; Six Boxes, S. by mail, securely scaled, with full directions for us Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John St., New York MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHEY deed for over all rewith great success
the physicians of Pan
New York, and Lo

MARINE

The Insurance C mence Cuttin Rate

And Get Grain-Ca to Ten Cents Shipm

Something About Preight

THE INSURA Pool agents stated yes writing cargo risks at 15 ce it was openly reported that offered to write at 10 cents where that figure was ac pool agents say their com itiative in the rate-cuti The merine insurance corisks are also engaged

There is no pool nor insurance, but at a general agents in E insurance, but at agents in B A 1 and A 2 hulls was fixed Milwatkee Sentinel of yest mored there that one of the said to be the Detroit Fire at 445 per cent. An inouly agency of that Company is the statement that 5 per cent no information had been reduction of the rate from a Milwatkee. A Tubune reporter was coned authority that one of fored to write A 1 and A 2

THE SAL Sallors' wages are still m \$1.50 per day. Men were Emma Maves yesterday Baffalo, with the understa The Seamen's Union are da in new members, and it is now embraces over 2,000 ns The Detroit Post and Tri-following: following:
The report that stops have sallers unfor here, on the baseman resulted at Chicago, has no the receipt of a letter by Mr. agent, requesting him to force an be construed as such. A

A GALE LAS
The wind blew stiffly yeste east, south, and southwest, latter direction being just wanted to make a quick passean. But by 9 o'clock last in to a gale, and the sea becam of the Signal Service corps supplementary builetin ye nouncing that the storm, the would be unusually severe I lake region. The announce There were not many vessel last night, and those that stanch kind. LAKE FRE

Freights were in modera corn and 3c for wheat to 1 reported for 100,000 bu who The schr Danforth, wheat corn at 214c, and propeller corn at 2/2c, and propeller to Buffalo. Schr M. Slawson, on through rate.

There is very little doing yet. The schr Morning Star at 31, green lumber from Mu. Detroit papers report that has been chartered for pine volx, Mich., to Ireland, a gold.

MILWAU Yesterday's papers contain
The schrs Red, White, and
sailed for Buffalo last even
W. H. Earnum left for Buff
pargo of wheat... The state
the dome of Mitchell's new it
in readiness for use... Capt.
fived here from Buffalo
charge of the schr Porter...
resumed her place upon the 1
ing as bright as a new pin
dores have receded from the
and are frimming at 31 per 1
Flora and steamship Mmm
with bunting yesterday n
James Garrett and
turned from their teret.
There was some inquiry for
yesterday, shippers offering
falo, while carriers held for 3.
The prop Arabia, of the We
fleet, arrived here from Ch
on 3,000 bris of flour, and the evening... Capt. David
John A. Dix, reports that the
her dock at Manistee on Sata
mised that some one boarded
and opened her seacock. Th
Mr. M. Eagelmann, he havin
cently under a mortgage for
and for several days previous
was engaged in dredging a ch
at the entrance to the harbor. Yesterday's papers

BUFFAI Monday's papers have the Monday's papers have the Tac barge Marquette is to ing elevator. She expects to the Association... The steatake Superior line may be a coming season of navigation stack, with a white stripe in James Doyle has gone to Maltuz Wright, hitherto in the Southern Railway. She is a Fortier, Esq... The schr B. Smith, from Huren. O witha cargo of corn consiyer. Capt. Smith has for a first to arrive at this port wif The stur Montana, of the W. Company's Line, will leave Western ports, and the Foun hure. Will leave Buffulo on Tof this Company all stop I floating elevator, which has was raised on Saturday, one having been brought into required the sture of the schr in the city. He has purel light from R. Mills & Co.; ce She will go into the grain tra Detroit, and Euffale.

the will go into the grain Detroit, and Buffale. Latest exchanges have th ferry-boat Victoria is being dry-dock....The prop Pass before the middle of the Chauncy Harlburt, Montgon before the middle of the Chauncy Hartburt, Montgo weil have gone to Bay City, lie lies at the Sandwich painted...The City of Bu dry-dock. The City of Bu dry-dock. The City of Br in the week...The tug J. Nher engines at Hodge's of Cooke is nearly ready for he will feave here for the if week...The remaining mis Ward's Central & Pueffie be sold at auction on The The Northern Transit prop Chicago, is expected Thursd The Rilverside will comment to day or to morrow from the Rilverside will comment to day or to morrow from the Griswold street. Capt. D. mand her... The Steam barg Toledo Monday. She will gethere, and returning here, and then proceed to Bay City St. Clair flats on Saturday got aground. The tug Br and towed her to Lake Is done... The tug. Thomas much improved the past ware not complete yet. She he two-thirds new house, her overhauled considerably... The through rates from New Yor Canal to Buffalo, and thene boats of the Western Transp charges included: First-clas 22c: third-class, 20c; fourth crable trouble was experie season by vessels in engarin Two "Cange" were in over in their intense rivalry per fine the detention of vessels. For Master will make a sy and trouble, either between with vessel men.

EXCURSION The stmr Pearl will not reported, but will resume Cleveland and the islands. same her fast season's rout There is a probability of Search coming here to en acsa, as has been reported t of 50 bris at \$1.07, and in grain interest

\$4.40@4.85; common

good refining, 75074c;

-FLOUR-Quiet and steady; 50: XXX, 34.75665, 80; high : 47@49c. Oats-Demand

nged.

ead very firm; not quotably bels; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn

phris: wheat, 63,600 bu; corn. ye. 5,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. cinnati. —Corrox—Quiet but firm, at

nominal. Mess pork nom26 May; \$9.25 June. Prime
Buffalo, 35c.
100 oris; cora, 128, 000 bn.
100 bris; wheat, 04, 030 ba.,
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oth, 24,4004.50; prime, \$4.05. 000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; 0,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, m. -Gazin-Closed with whea Michigan, spots \$1,25; May, g. Mar. \$1,225661, 2254. Corn TLUE. Steady; 40%c. t dult; fed, \$1.15; amber and in source and firm; white, 45e rket dult; white, 30c; mixed,

t: 101 d. Lard steady: choice kegs, 8146 dc. Rulk meats te: clear, 51465162. Pacos le: clear rib, 51465162. Haus, act to be from Western Common extras, 85.0065.25; Oct Minasota 40, 85.0065.25; Indian, 85.0065.50; Indian, 85.0065.50; Indian, 85.0065.50; Indian, 87.0085.50; Minasota patent 77.0085.50; Uxed and yellow, 556586. Oxta

d unchanged; shoulders, 3)401

atx - Wheat steady; No. 1 Mil-EWINES-Steady at \$1.03; sales,

PROLEUM.

9. PRIBOLEUM Market unte (116 test), 50/60.

The petroleum trade of the
adopted an amendment to the
came in barrels should be add by
6 pounds to the gallon.

PRIBOLEUM Crude firmert
fined dull; 11%c, Philadelphia

PENTINE. EDICAL.

DEBILITY. or overwork of the Brain and ly and radically cured by R'S SPECIFIC PILL, paration, and the best and mo lown. Two to Six Boxes as or further information, Sen Si per Rox; Six Boxes, Sa I, with full directions for use

ELLANEOUS.

MARINE NEWS.

The Insurance Companies Commence Cutting on Hull Rates.

And Get Grain-Cargo Risks Down to Ten Cents on Buffalo Shipments.

Semething About Sailors' Pay, Exerrsion-Steamers, Lake Preights, Etc.

THE INSURANCE WAR. Pool sgents stated yesterday that they were as openly reported that a non-pool agent had red to write at 10 cents net, but no instances where that figure was accepted were given. The pool agents say their companies are not taking the initiative in the rate-cutting business, but will con-form to any competitive rate made by outside or non-pool companies.

non-pool companies.

The marine insurance companies that take hull risks are also engaged in sharp competition. There is no pool nor combination on hall insurance, but at a recent meeting of general agents in Buffalo the rate on A l and A 2 hulls was fixed at 5 per cent. The Milwankee Sentinet of yesterday said it was rumored there that one of the pool (?) companies, aid to be the Detroit Fire & Marine, took a risk at 44 per cent. An inoutry at the office of the agency of that Company in this city resulted in the statement that 5 per cent was written here, and no information had been received regarding any reduction of the rate from the head office or from Milwankee.

A TRIBUNE reporter was informed by unquestioned authority that one of the agents here had offered to write A I and A 2 hulls for 4½ per cent. Other information confirmed the statement, and it looked very much as if a prominent company had made such offer. There is now a first-class prospect of a competitive warfare in hull insurance.

THE SAILORS. Sallors' wages are still maintained in this port at \$1.50 per day. Men were shipped on the schr Emma Mayes yesterday at that figure, down to Reffelo with the understanding that the ruling rate at Buffalo would be paid them on their return. The Scamen's Union are daily engaged in reaping in new members, and it is said the membership

now embraces over 2,000 names.

The Detroit Post and Tribune of Monday has the following:

The report that steps have been taken to organize a sallors union here; on the basis of the one recently organized at Chicago, has no foundation in fact, unless the recent of a letter by Arr. James Owen, a shipping agent, requesting him to form such an organization, can be construed as such. Mr. Owen in the matter, and thus, will discountenance all attempts to form a union. The unen even do not evince any desire to enter into any such ascheme, seeming to think they would cat their own throats by doing so. But few crews have been shipped here this spring, and, as near as can be ascertained, except in one instance, only \$1 has been paid. Men are too pienty. Where one is wanted there are half a dozen for the place.

A GALE LAST NIGHT. The wind blew stilly yesterday from the sontheast, south, and southwest, the breese from the latter direction being just what onigoing vessels wanted to make a quick passage down Lake Michigan. But by 9 o'clock last night the wird increased to a gale, and the sea became rough. The observer of the Signal Service corps at this port issued a supplementary builetin yesterday morning announcing that the storm, then central near Omaba, would be unusually severe for the season in the lake region. The announcement proved correct. There were not many vessels out on Lake Michigan last night, and those that were are of the most stanch kind.

Freights were in moderate demand at 2%c for corn and 3c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were The schr Danforth, wheat at 3c, schr C. Foster, corn at 2½c, and propeller to ar ave, wheat, all to Buffalo. Schr M. Slawson, corn to Collingwood,

on through rate. . There is very little doing in coarse freights as yet. The schr Morning Star was taken yesterday at 31, green lumber from Muskegon to Chicago. Detroit papers report that the schr Robert Gaskin has been chartered for pine timber from Charle-voix, Mich., to Ireland, at \$72 per 1,000 feet, gold.

MILWAUKEE. Yesterday's papers contained the following:
The schre Red, White, and Blue and H. J. Webb The schrs Red, White, and Blue and H. J. Webb miled for Buffalo last evening... The steamship W. H. Barnum left for Buffalo yesterday with a cargo of wheat... The stationary stoom-signal on the dome of Mitchell's new building has been put in readiness for use... Capt. George McLeod arrived here from Buffalo yesterday, and took charge of the schr Porter... The prop Depere has resumed her place upon the Manistee route, looking as bright as a new pln... Milwaukee stevedores have receded from their exalted position, and are trimming at \$1 per 1,000 bu... The stmr Flora and steamship Minneapolis were decked with bunting yesterday morning... The schrs James. Garrett and Myosotis have returned from their loc-trips to Chicago ... There was some inquiry for vessels at this port yesterday, shippers offering 3c on wheat to Baffalo, while carriers held for 3½c. No charters ... The prop Arabia, off the Western Transportation fiect, arrived here from Chicago yesterday, took on 3,000 bris of flour, and sailed for Buffalo in the evening... Capt. David Cochrane, of the star John A. Dix, reports that the tug St. Mary sank at her dock at Manistee on Satarday night. It is surmised that some one boarded the craft after dark and opened her seacock. The tug is owned by Mr. M. Engelmann, be having purchased her recently under a moritage foreclosure for \$2,000, and for several days previous to the mishap she was engaged in dredging a channel through the bar at the cutrance to the harbor.

BUFFALO.

Monday's papers have the following items:
The barge Marquette is to be turned into a floating elevator. She expects to run independent of the Association... The steamers running in the Lake Superior line may be recognized during the coming season of navigation by a black smoke stack, with a white stripe in the middle... Capt. James Doyle has gone to Malden to bring down the tag Wright, hitnerto in the employ of the Canada Southern Railway. She is the property of L. B. Fortier, Esq... The schr. La Petite. Capt. O. B. Smith, from Huron. O., arrived Saturday withs cargo of corn consigned to J. D. Sawyer. Capt. Smith has for several years been the first to arrive at this port with a cargo of grain... The stur Montana, of the Western Transportation Company's Line, will leave Buffalo to-day for Western ports, and the Fountain City, of the same line, will leave Buffalo to-day for Western ports, and the Fountain City, of the same founds of this Company all stop here... The Niasnra, focting elevator, which has been sunk all winter, was raised on Satarday, one of Capt. Dorr's pumps having been brought into requisition for that purpose. She will go into Sloan's floating dry-duck for repairs.......Capt. Henry Brock, of Ashabula, who was Master of the schr Red Wing last season, is in the city. He has purchased the schr Cape Horn from R. Mills & Co.; consideration, \$4.000. She will go into the grain trade between Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo. BUFFALO.

Latest exchanges have the following items: The ferry-boat Victoria is being repaired at the upper dry-dock....The prop Passale will not get away before the middle, of the week....The stors Chauncy Harburt, Montgomery, and S. D. Caidwell have gone to Bay City...The schr. Mary Hatlle lies at the Sandwich ferry-dock, being renalited...The City of Duluth is in the Detroit dry-dock. The City of Premont will go in early in the week....The trug J. N. Masters is repairing her engines at Hodge's dock....The stur Jay Cooke is nearly ready for her season's work. She will leave here for the islands some time next week...The remaining misbellaneous property of Ward's Central & Franfac Lake Company will be sold at auction on Thursday, April 11...The Nortern Transitprop Champlain, bound for Chicago, Je expected Thursday from Cleveland... The Riverside will commence running to Malden to-day or to-morrow from the dock at the foot of Giswold street. Capt. D. Nicholson will commend her... The steam barge A.A. Turner left for Toledo Monday. She will get two of her barges there, and, returning here, will get three more and then proceed to Bay City.... While crossing the St. Clair flats on Saturday, the schr Stampede for aground. The tay Brockway pulled her off. and towed her to Lake Eric. No damage was done... The fire Thomas Quayle has been much improved the past winter, and the repairs are not complete yet. She has a new deck, about two-thirds new house, her machinery has been mechanicd, while otherwise she has been overhanded will coherwise and the first-class, 20c; fourth-class, 18c.... Considerable trouble was experienced at this port last season by vessels in engaging good grain trimmers. Two "gange" were no operation at this port, and in their intense rivalry personal encounters between the two were quite frequent, often resulting in the detention of vessels. This season Latest exchanges have the following items: The

EXCURSION STEAMERS. EXCURSION STEAMERS.
The stmr Pearl will not come here, as has been reported, but will resume her old route between Cleveland and the islands. The Ruby will also resume her last eason's route.
There is a probability of the United States stmr search coming here to enter the excursion business, as has been reported in these columns, and

it is certain that the Fiora, which is now at Milwankee, will be here.

It is reported that another small steamer, to run betwen the harbor and Lincoln Park, is about to be engaged.

The stmr John Sherman, which was run here nast season in the excursion business, and new lying at Detroit, is to be converted into a lumber barge. Her boilers and engines are to be taken out in a short time and placed in the new steamer now being built at Clark's dry-dock. The Sherman was formerly a revenue cutter, and cost the Government, it is said, \$80,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 9.—Freights dull.
Charters—Schrs S. Anderson, coal from Cleve-land to Milwaukee at 50c per ton; Butcher Boy, lumber from Alpena to Chicago at \$1.25 per m; Gen. Worth, Black River to Buffalo, coal at 40c; steam-barge and consort, 75,000 bu wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, at 4c per bu. Cleared Prop China, Chicago; bark John Bred-ep, Saginaw; schrs E. R. Williams, St. Peter, for Tolego; Jane Bell, Acantias, for Chicago.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., April 9. - Down-Prope Missouri, Java, D. Ballentine, C. J. Kershaw, St. Joseph; schrs Otonabee, Home.
Up-Props Starucca, Oakland, William Cowle, Dover, Jarvis Lord and consort; schre W Grandy, Constitution, W. R. Hanna. Wind-Southeast, brisk; weather squally.

STEAMER REBUILT. The stmr Ivanbee, which was partially burned at Houghton, Lake Superior, last season, has been rebuilt at Detroit, and tested her engines lately. The Ivanhoe was built by David Bell, of Buffalo, and is an iron vessel.

NAVIGATION NOTES. Cricaeo. —The schr Peshtigo, Capt. Lynch, was atting out yesterday... The schr Tuscola weni into Miller Bros. dry-dock yesterday to have her new keelsons fastened....The schr E. T. Judd bent her canvas yesterdsy preparatory to a trip to Buffalo with ner cargo of corn.... Capt. Hart, who formerly sailed the schr Wells Burt, arrived here yesterday to look after the big schr Michigan...Capt. McGlirray, of the schr William Crossthwalte, arrived here yesterday to take charge of that craft and put her in trim for a rip below .... The schr C. C. Barnes, whose jib boom has become familiar to every one wao has occasion to cross Clark street bridge, has received her outfle and is in shipshape for sail... The new

occasion to cross Clark street bridge, has received her outfl and is in shipshape for sail... The new sebr Marian W. Page, Capt. Stalker, sailed for Buffalo last evening with 43, 300 on or corn. Sno is one of the last to depart of the fleet of vessels that were chartered here during the winter... Capt. Richard Buffington, of the schr Richard Winslow, which is lying in the river with a cargo of 73, 000 bu of oats on board of her, arrived from Cleveland yesterday to it his vessel out, proparatory to sailing for Buffalo.

ELSEWHERE.—Depth of water on the Limckiln Crossing, 15 feet 4 inches... Vessels are bringing ice from Lake Ontario to Cleveland at \$3 per ton... At Cleveland, E. W. Hudson has sold the soow Guerthy to Capt. Searles for \$1,850... The N. T. prop Champlain leaves Cleveland to night... The steam-barge Davidson and consort, schr J. C. King. arrived at Buffalo Monday—the first of the season from Chicago... At Port Huron the steam-barge Mary Pringle is having her boilers repaired, and the Northern Transportation prop Ontario is receiving an overhauled in the steam of the came out in 1848, has been overhauled and rebuilt by the owner. Capt. Samuel Parker.. The Port Huron Times says that Mr. B. B. Harrington has sold to Cleveland parties a cargo of dry lumber, at \$7 for culls and \$13 for common. and the scow Home is chartered to carry it at \$1 per m... Capt. Chris Woolner, formerly of the schr Mary B. Hale, will this season command the schr City of Manitowec, vice Capt. Frank Higgre, who assumes the duties of City Marshal of Racine next Monday... According to the Ogdensburg. Journal, the owners of the schr Cheney Ames have purchased all the ice laid in at Prescott this season, and the vessel will leave for there in a few days to load. The ice will be taken West... Capt. P. J. Goss died at the residence of his daughter, in the Town of Scriba, N. Y., on Friday last. Capt. Goss sailed on the lakes for thirty years, and retired about eight or nine years ago. He lived in Oswego until a ver as 20. When he relie and west, also make connections with morning rains at Milwaukee for Chicago. So says the Lud

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 9.—Arrived Midgie, Joliet, 5, 700 bu corn. Cleared-Roebick, Bird's Bridge, 10,000 lath, 30,000 lath for Jollet; Montauk, Lockport, 3,773 bu wheat, 3,000 ft lumber, 5,000 lath.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sali-ings at this port for the past twenty-four hours,

ings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night:

AREVALS—Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Silu, schr Granger, Muskegon, raifroad ties, C. & P. R. B. dockr barge Contest, Manistee, lumber, Van-Buren street; steam-barge theory Durban, Manistee, lumber, Van-Buren street; steam-barge Tempest, White Hall, lumber, Mason Silu, Rooder, Horn's Pier; schr Jessle Linn, Esennaba; schr Jen lie Muilius, Muskegon; barge Wolverine, Grand Haven; schr Jungeller, Muskegon; barge G. F. Allen, Graud Haven; brop Messenger, St. Job; brop Sky Lark, St. Joe; schr Robert B. King, White Hall; schr M. W. Pauc, Buffalot prop Arabla, Buffalo; schr Ketchum, —; schr Minerva, Manistee, schr North Stat; Ludington; prop Pullviciphia, Buffalo; prop Tempest, Manistee,

THE HARD-HEARTED LAND-ROBBER. Provocation for killing the Earl of Leitrim was as nearly justifiable homicide as such violation of law can well ever be. The dispatches announcing the tragedy inform us that he was 'a landlord whose ideas of rights of property prompted him to stretch the powers given him by law to the utmost limit. . . For over twenty-five years he had been consolidating farms, evicting tenants, and turning his land into immense grass farms. . . Owning immense tracts in the Counties of Donegal, Leitrim, and Derry, as well as a small estate in Kildare, it is said that he had probably evicted more tenants in his lifetime than any other man in Ireland." Commenting on this homicide, one of our exchanges correctly points out a matter that many people in this country do not seem

to understand. It says:

The Earl doubtless reasoned that a man has a right to do what he will with his own, but the peasants probably found it difficult to understand how these lands ever came to be his own to such an extent as to leave them no right in the soil upon which they were bord, and on which their ancestors had lived centuries before those of the great Earl had obtained a foothoil in Ireland.

The truth is, that the native chiefs, to whom the modern nobies succeeded, were not owners to understand. It says:

in Ireland.

The truth is, that the native chiefs, to whom the modern nobles succeeded, were not owners of the land over which their authority extended. They had certain rights and brerogatives, and were entitled to certain, payments in service or otherwise, but they never were owners in fee simple of the lands occupied by the poor peasants. Indeed, it was in their magisterial character rather than in the capacity of landiords that they received such dues as were paid them; and the right to evict scores of peasants from their holdings, or to put up those holdings for rent to the highest poider, was something they would never have thought of.

In point of fact, the Irish nobility have never acquired a rightful ownershap of their estates in fee simple. So far as the law has conferred such ownership, it has simply legalized the results of robberty-robbery of the most atrocious and cruel character; for, assuredly, to steal the very soil from under the feet of a peasant and his family, and to turn them out into the world as homeless variabonds, is incomparably worse than to rob a trayeler on the highway, or to steal the plate from the house of a sleeping burgher.

It is necisely such robbery that the Earl of

worse than to rob a trayeler on the highway, or to steal the plate from the house of a sleeping burgher.

It is precisely such robbery that the Earl of Leitrin has been systematically committing upon his tenantry. His predecessors have asserted the legal right to do it, and by increasing from time to time their exactions upon the tenants have probably made their power of ownership in a measure felt; but they have paid a certain respect to the customs of the past—customs which did but perpetuate rights that were far more ancient and rested on a far more equitable foundation than their own. The present Earl, on the contrary, relentiessly insisted on putting in force all the powers which he was entitled to exercise under the theory of the land laws imposed upon Ireland by English authority; insisted, in short, on consummating the robbery which his predecessors had been content to forego for a consideration in the shape of annual rent; and we cannot say that his tragle fate is to be regretted. We hope it may, at least, serve as a warning to landlords of similar temper, and contribute to the amendment of the injustious system of land-tenure of which he was so harsh and uncompromising a representative. compromising a representative.

Mrs. Lincoln's Present Residence. Airs. Lincoln's Present Residence.

Suringfield (Ill.) Journal.

A friend of the Journal in California sends us the following from the Alta Catifornia, of San Francisco, with the request to know if the statement is true:

It is a sad fact that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is living a secluded life in an interior town of France,

again be placed in a lunate asylum.

The only ground for the above statement consists in the fact that Mrs. Lincoln has chosen, for some months past, and still chooses, so har as we know, to reside in the romantic little City of Pau, near the base of the Pyrenecs, in Southern France. The fact that she is in almost weekly cordial and intelligent correspondence with her friends in this city would indicate that the rest of the stery is without foundation.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE TEA-KETTLE'S SONG. How happy the fancies it always brings To list to the song that the tea-kettic sings— So many of bygone joys are hid In the steam that escapes from the trembling lid, As it winds away in a wreath so fair, Slowly mingling with upper air, And bears us back in a sweet review Of the days when all of life was new: O I love the bright picture it always brings. To list to the song that the tea-kettle sings.

A dear old kitchen of long ago: Young faces so bright in the fire's glow; The mother's smile at the innocent mirth Of the group that gather about the hearth; Rows of dishes that shine at night In the genial warmth of the fire-light; Tis many a year since she was not-Is sitting there in the picture it brings To list to the song that the tea-kettle sings.

This precious scene one would hardly know, For passing years have dimmed it so.
Some faces that gathered about the hearth The mother's smile is a link of love In the chain which binds to the home above: Care has crept into hearts once gay, And stolen their youthful joy away; But perfect still is the picture it brings To list to the song that the tea-kettle sings CHICAGO, April 3. LUCY R. ROUKWELL

ALL ABOUT A BRICK. o the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

A well-known citizen living not many blocks rom Union Square relates an theident some

what in this wise: One bright morning in the month of November, some years ago, I was preparing to go down town, when the servant informed me that a man was waiting at the front door to see me.
"Tell him I'll be down in a moment," said I. On going to the door a man of tall stature and robust appearance, calling me by name, requested assistance, saying that he had a large family, a wife in delicate health, and no means to pro-cure food for them. "You appear to be strong and healthy; why don't you work?" asked I. "Simply, sir, for the reason that I cannot pro-

Not having any work to give him. I thought l Not having any work to give him. I thought I would test the sincerity of his intentions. "If I give you work, what pay do you want?" "Anything, sir, you choose to give me, so long as I can obtain means for my suffering family." "Very well," said I, "I will give you 25 cents an hour if you will carry a brick on your arm around the block for five hours without stopping." "Thank you, sir; I will do it." After hunting awhile I found a brick, placed it on the man's arm, started him on his walk, and then man's arm, started him on his walk, and then non's arm, started him on his wax, and then went down-town to my business.

Not having the least faith in the man's promise, I thought but little more of it, yet as I knew I should be back within five hours I determined to see if he performed his work. My business kept me away rather later than I expected, so I had to forego my usual waik home.

pected, so I had to foregomy usual waik home, and took a Fourth avenue car to be back within As I approached the corner of the street where I reside I found a great crowd of persons gathered—two fire-engines, a hose-cart, and a hook-and-ladder-truck. Upon inquiring where the fire was, I was informed that it was a false along and that what heavily the people to alarm, and that what brought the people to-gether and occasioned the agitation was the spectacle of a tall man carrying a brick on his arm around the block for nearly five hours. The neighbors were looking at him from the windows and doors as he passed along; some thought he was crazy, but when spoken to his answer was: "Don't stop me; it's all right." As he interfered with no one, he was allowed to walk on undisturbed. "Where is the man now?" I asked. "There, you can see him at the other end of the block, walking with his head down," was the answer.

He was just about juring the courser, and the state of the block is the courser.

head down," was the answer.

He was just about turning the corner, and I waited till he had performed the circuit, then, taking him quietly by the arm, I marched him to my house, followed by a lot of boys. In the meantime, the firemen, engines, and hose-cart withdow? meantime, the firemen, engines, and hose-cart rattled off. The man was thoroughly tired out when I took him into my hall and seated him on a chair, while my servant went for a little wine and something to eat. I paid him forthwith a doliar and a half. He informed me that, while making one of his turns, a lady came out of a house and inquired why he was carrying that brick, and on his giving her the reasons he received a dollar. The object soon became known, for as he passed the houses small sums were given to him by different persons, and he was well satisfied with his dav's work. "But," said he, "what shall I do to-morrow?" "Why," I replied, "go early in the morning to the houses from which you received the money and ask for work, and no doubt you will find some one who will put you in the way of getting it; then report to me." The following afternoon he informed me that he had been sent to a German, who kept a pork establishment in Third a chair, while my servant went for a little wine man, who kept a pork establishment in Third man, who kept a pork establishment in Thirdavenue, and who wanted a clerk to keep his books. He was to get \$5 a week if his work proved satisfactory, and his duties began on the following day. Before leaving me he asked for the brick which had brought him such good luck, and I gave it to him. Within the year I ascertained that the man had been transferred to a larger establishment of the same kind, with a salary of \$1,000.

Three or four years after this I was rating in a street-ear, when a weil-dressed man accosted

me or lour years after this I was right in a street-car, when a weil-dressed man accosted me with a smile, and asked me if I knew him. Seeing me hesitate, he said: "Don't you recolled the man who carried the briek!"

He then informed me that he was doing a prosperous business on his own account, had laid up money, and expected soon to build himself a house un-town.

self a house up-town.

"What became of the brick?" I inquired.

"That brick, sir, has always occupied a place on our mantelpiece, and we value it as the most precious of our little possessions. It has made our fortune."

ARRANGING HER OWN FUNERAL. Mrs. Sarah A. Spencer, widow of Sylvanus

Spencer, an old-time circus man of this city, died on Friday last in her home at 136 East Fifteenth street. Her dying request was, that her funeral should be as magnificent as wealth could make it. She asked to be buried in flowers, and to have the full Episcopal service for the dead performed over her. She also made a last request that her body should be kept six days pefore it was put in the grave. For years days before it was but in the grave. For years Mrs. Spencer was constantly referring to her funeral, and she attended all the big obscules to determine how she would like to have her own conducted. It was her desire to have a cofin like that of the late Alexander T. Stewart. The funeral services over Mrs. Spencer were performed yesterday in the kandsome new chapel of St. Augustine, in Houston street. No expense was spared to make it as elaborate as possible, in accordance with the wishes of the expense was spared to make it as elaborate as possible, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased woman. The services were begun at the unusually early hour of 9½ o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Spencer rested in a rich, Spanish cedar casket, trimmed and mounted similar to the one in which the late Alexander T. Stewart was buried. The handles, eight in number, were of solid silver, gilded with gold. Purple silk velvet lined the casket, and the drawing was of gold bullion trings. The lid was mounted with a solid gold plate, on which was inscribed: 

SARAH A. SPENCER. Died March 29, 1878, Aged 69 years.

Nearly \$1.000 worth of floral tributes were hid on the altar, the chancel steps, and around the casket. The costliest piece was a broken column surmounted by a dove. Nearly 200 friends of the deceased woman attended the funeral. Her only relatives present were a sister and some nieces from Philadelphia. The Rev. A. C. Kimber officiated. Elaborate blackborded programmes of the service were distributed among those in the chapel. "Rock of Ages." "The Lord my Pasture shall Prepare," and "Brevis Vita," the opening stanzas of the great hymn of Abbot Clungy, were the hymns snng. They were selected by Mrs. Spencer. The body was taken to Greenwood and nuried on Battle Hill in one of the highest plots in the cemetery. It was followed to the grave by fiteen carriages, filled with mourners. Mrs. Spencer desired a hearse drawn by four black horses, but her relatives thought they would have only two. The pall was borne by six men. The flowers were left on the grave.

Mrs. Spencer made a great deal of money in her life, and it was supposed by those who knew her well that she died leaving a great fortune. Her will was opened vesterday afternoon in the presence of her executors, counsel, and relatives, and to their astonishment it was Nearly \$1,000 worth of floral tributes were

found that she was possessed of only about \$30,000 besides her jewelry, which was very extensive. One of her bequests was \$10,000 to the Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery, to be used in erecting a handsome wall around her burial plot, and to have a marble bust of herself made, to be put over her grave. She also bequeathed to the cemetery \$1,000 in perpetuity, the interest to be applied annually in decorating her tomb. Her executors are J. Statis, the undertaker who had the arranging of her funeral, Charles F. Schirmer, and Francis Bracht. To the latter she gave several thousand dollars.

NONSENSE FROM PARIS PAPERS. The La Rochefoucauld of the Rue Druot: Love is the offspring of chance, its nurse is

habit." "What!" said one to a miser, "you have never written poetry?" "Never. In the first place I don't know how, and then think of the ncomplete lines-such a waste of paper!" Time, 2:30 a. m.: Conivival student, rambling

home after a spree, to coachman ssleep on his box: "Are you engaged!" "No," joyfully responds Jehu, scrambling down with the ut-most alaerity, and pulling the blankets off his horses. "It's a shame! But then you proba-bly will be before morning." An individual suffering from dyspepsia calls at a physician's house during his consultation hour. The practitioner examines him and declares: "I see how it is; you need a great deal of exercise, but perhaps your business does not leave you time. What is your occupation?" "I have been a letter-carrier for twenty-five years."

One of Preault's stories: The little daughter of one of his friends was studying sacred history. "Examine her." said the father, "you will see how much she knows." Preault began: "Well, my dear, will you tell me the story of Adam?" The child looked at him with great, astonished eyes; "Adam?" Oh! I have not got to him yet."

A bon vivantwho has felt a little jaded of late goes to see his doctor. "Eat lightly," says the doctor, "of simple food; no truffies, no wine, no coffee, no liquors; don't gan ble, go to bed early, and I guarantee you the best of health." "Pshaw! I know all that as well as you," replied the patient. "What I demand of you is the means to do precisely the opposite of what you tell me to do."

Those who favor the divorce law should meditate on the following: John Smith, foreign journalist, has been divorced from three wives. The decision of the court has always given him The decision of the court has always given him satisfaction, except that each time the unbappy Smith has been required to take his mother-law to his own home and support her. At the present moment, therefore, Smith has ne'er a wife—but he is the possessor of three mothers-

A domestic scene, a to Villette: It is 2 o'clock in the morning. The husband enters and the sound of his heavy boots awaken his wife. With distended nostrils she silently inwife. With distended nostrils she silently in-terrogates the atmosphere which yields no re-sponse. She decides to speak. "It is you?" "Yes." "Whence do you come?" "From work." The wife with a supreme effort appeals to the utmost sensibility of her olfactory nerve. It detects no odor. Then in despair, writhing upon the pillows, she sobs: "You have de-ceived me! I want to go home to my mother." ceived me! I want to go home to my mother.

BOUND TO KEEP PACE.

Detroit Free Press.
There are hardware men in Detroit who keep cook-stove at the store door as a sign, and that the stove may not be injured by rust they paint it over. The other day one of them who had a stove with red legs, white covers, and a had a stove with red legs, white covers, and a blue top secured an old farmer for a custome. The farmer stipulated for a stove "just like that," and ordered it sent home by the team of a neighbor. A stove of the size and pattern was selected and sent away in good shape, and all was lovely until the next day. Then the fagmer and his wife came in with their own team, having the stove in the wagon. The bushard heid the lines while the wife entered the store and remarked:

"When we buy a certain kind of stove we don't like to be put off with another." don't like to be put off with another."
"Why, madam, isn't that stove all right?" asked the man that sold it.
"No, sir, it isn't! You sold my old man

stove with red legs and white covers, and a blue border around the top, and that one out in the wagon is nothing but a scrub-looking old black waved him around and declared:
"We're old folks, and we live out among the from and owis, but we keep pace with the styles just as much as any one, and you can't palm off any scrub stoves on us!"

The men could hardly lift ten pounds apiece it was because they were so mad. "There—that stove has got some tone about it!" she muttered as it was loaded up. "I don't want to appear capturous, but if style demands a red-legged stove then I go in for the gorgeous with the rest of 'cin, and I'll gild the stove-pipe to boot!"

THE EARL OF LEITRIM. To the Editor of the New York Sun: I ask the Sun to give publication to a few ideas on the late Earl of Leitrim. A dispatch from Dublin says: "His Lordsihip was kind and liberal to the poor." Now, it so happens that I belong to the county where this ruthless cruelty was most enacted. The north part of Donegal County is where he held his largest estate, called Gweedore. His career in Ireland as an oppressive tyrant stands to day unparalieled in the annals of Irish history. Twenty

as an oppressive tyrant stands to-day unparalicided in the annals of Irish history. Twenty years ago I chanced to be a spectator of one day's diabolical work,—the burning of the homes of 300 families. Before he retired from his pillage and work of destruction he had the relentless deviltry to rent these homes to three adventurers, who wanted pasture for the raising of their horsed sheep. People who had lived on the lands, which had belonged to their aucestors since the days of Milesus, a thousand years before Christ, were turned adrift moon a merciles world. He surveyed the doings of that day with as keen an eye as the Prussians did the storming and surrender of Sedan. He had for his assistants during the day a Sheriff named Greerson (long since dead), and a crowbar brigade, which was backed by 500 mounted policemen, who nobly did their duty in seeing his mandates fulfilled without hindrance. I have said nothing that I cannot verify by referring you to the Irish papers, and to hundreds of victims in this city who partook of his Lordship's internal generosity. In justice to the people of Gweedore, whom he was the cause of driving to the shores of America in search of a home, I ask this publication.

ask this publication.

DANIEL FRANCIS McDEVITT. QUIPS.
A sign of spring: "To Let."

Still waters run for 15 cents a glass. When a man has no bills against him he feels as though he belonged to the nobility.

The Oil City Derrick will shortly issue war maps of Princeton and Dartmouth Colleges. If horses chewed tobacco there would be more horse-spittles than there are at present. England may be " mistress of the Cs," but she has never yet been able to fairly master the

Bierstadt, the artist, once proposed to Dr. Mary Walker. He proposed that she get out of his studio, and she agreed. How doth the little frog pipe ap

His sad and tuneful lay:
And from each swamp and hidden bog.
He yelleth, "What d'ye soy!" It cost \$177,444.74 to supply our troops with tobacco last year.—Ex. But it was not enough to give them a pipe o' peace.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Dentist, to the old lady about purchasing some false teeth: "For mastication, my dear madam, they can only be surpassed by nature herself." Old indy, "O laws, doctor! I don't care nothing about the mastication, if I can only chaw with 'em.'

A reckless individual propounds this: "What is the difference between the present excitement in England and a push-carti Ans.: One is "war feeling," and the other is "for wheeling." A physician says his recovery is very doubtful. Grandfather Lickshingle on Mrs. Tennyson's

Grandfather Lickshingle on Mrs. Tennyson's Wedding-Present.

Oil City Derrick.

When Grandfather Lickshingle heard that Queen Victoria gave an Indian shawl to Mrs. Lionel Tennyson as a wedding-present, his indignation knew no bounds.

"An' is that all the penurious old creature gave her?" he demanded.

He was informed it was all the newspapers reported. reported.
"I have always said that she was a close-fisted

"I have always said that she was a close-fixed old snoozer," exclaimed Grandfather, stabbing the floor with his cane, "an' it's my opinion that any one who would give a poor, innocent zirl an Indian shawl on her wedding-day would not hesitate to steal chick"—

"Tut, tut," said Father, "you should not putter such sentiments." utter such sentiments."
"T-t-tut, tut yourself," stammered Grandfather in his anger; "I've been among the Indians enough to know that the best Indian shawl that ever hung from the shoulders of a greasy red man never cost more than 75 cents, an' is nothin' nohow but a red hoss-blanket, with natural bugs for ornaments. So help me gracious, I wouldn't give a dog one for a wedding-present."

CURED OF DRUNKENNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

McGregor, la., April 6.—About two weeks ago I read in your paper about the cinchona cure for drunkenness, discovered by Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapolis, Minn., and I thought I would try it by sending to him for some of I would try it by sending to him for some of the medicine through a friend. My friend got the medicine, and after taking it three days I couldn't drink a glass of whisky to save my neck. It acted wonderfully but not disagreeably. Indeed, it made me feel splendid, and I was astonished at the result. I have been more or less a drunkard for fifteen or sixteen years, and I am now like a new man in health and spirits. I thought I would write to you about it, so that it would reach the people of Chicago, where I first began my drinking, and where I know such a 'remedy is badiv needed. I give you my name, but I don't wish you to publish that, though I do wish you to print just what I have said. Yours truly, J. L. T.

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THE EXILES! Enacted by the following STAR CAST, from the BROADWAY THEATRE, NEW YORK:

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLIBITION OF EXPERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Cleket Offices, 62 Glark-st. (Shdrman House) and is the depots. Leave. | Arrive.

aPacific Fast Line. "10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. esloux City & Yankton. "10:30 a. m. 3:10 p. m. aDubuque Day Ex. via Cilinos "10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. aDubuque Night Ex. via Cilon 9:13 p. m. 3:43 a. m. aDubuque Night Ex. via Cilon 9:13 p. m. 3:43 a. m. aDubuque Night Ex. via Cilon 9:13 p. m. 3:43 a. m. aSloux City & Yankton. 9:13 p. m. 3:43 a. m. aSloux City & Yankton. 9:13 p. m. 3:43 a. m. 3:110 p. m. aSloux City & Yankton. 9:13 p. m. 3:13 p. m. 3:13 p. m. 3:110 p. m. aFreep't, Rockr'd & Dubuque. 9:15 a. m. 9:16 a. m. 3:10 p. m. aFreep't, Rockr'd & Dubuque. 9:15 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:15 a. m. 9:16 a. m. 9:1 Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:39 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

d—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta,

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta,

CRICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINOY BAILE-AD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Cabul and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-ff., and at depots.

Trains, Leave. Arrive. Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 b. m.
Ortawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 b. m.
Ortawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.
Drbuquq & Steeport Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p. m.
Drbuquq & Steeport Express. 7:25 a.m. 8:15 p. m.
Drbuquq & Stoux City Express 7:000 a.m. 8:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express. 7:000 a.m. 8:15 p. m.
Downer's Crove Passenger. 7:1000 a.m. 8:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger. 8:15 p. m. 9:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger. 8:15 p. m. 9:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger. 8:50 p. m. 8:53 a.m.
Downer's Crove Passenger. 9:30 p. m. 8:53 a.m.
Dreama Style & St. Joe Express. 10:00 p. m. 6:55 a.m.
Texas Fast Express. 10:00 p. m. 6:55 a.m.
Ransas City & St. Joe Express. 10:00 p. m. 6:55 a.m.
Pullman Palace Dimus Cars and Pullman 18:25 c.m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Managaph st. 

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corper Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Milwaukee Express ...... 7:55a. m. 7:55p. m. Wisconsin & Mianesota, Green Bay, sand Meansha through Plot 10a. m. 4:00p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Sota Express Point, and Ashland through Night Express. 19:00p. m. 17:00a. m.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown. LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD-t, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sect Ticket edice. 121 Raudolph-st.. near Clark Leave. | Arriv 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

spot, foot of Luke-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st
Ticket Office, 67 Clarie-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. pepot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific flotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Frains leave from Exposition, Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. Arrive. | Morning Mail—Old Line. | 7:33 a. in. 7:40 p. in. N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. 9:00 a. in. 7:40 p. in. Atlantic Express. daily. | 5:15 p. in. 8:00 a. in. Night Express | 10:20 p. in. \$ 5:40 a. in. PIITTSBURG, CINCINNAT: & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sis. West Side. 

Encountry Second St. Concinents Deport foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second St. Concinent, Indianapolis Second St. Concinent, Indianapolis Second Seco CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACINO RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sheaman-sts. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex \*10:15 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. Peru Accommodation..... \* 5:00 p. m. \* 9:35 a. m. Night Express...... \*10:00 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-sel, 57 Dearborn-st., and Depot. corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave Arrive.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., tri-weekly 9 a. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily\* 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Maskegon, etc., daily\* 7 p. m.
For St., Joseph, etc., daily\* 10 a. m.
saturday's st. Joe oad dou'tleave until. 11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bar, etc., Tuesday and
Friday
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negannee, etc., Tuesday
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc.,
Welneeday 7 p. m.
Docks fool of Michigan-av, "Sundays excepted,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will and every Sate day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hobbies Rates of passage From New York to Southhaupto London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 2100, 1000 cellin, 250, 2010; attending, 230 GREMEN, For freig and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers between N York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Compan-office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGERN, General Western Agu Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. FINANCIAL. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500 The majority of Wall street houses and men as a honest as their neighbors, and many of them have world-wide reputation for soundness and honests. Told house of Aiex. Frothtagham & Co., Brokers, Wall street, New York, is exitied to absolute con dence. They state has an investment of about 2 made recently returned over 81, Oki In less than 60 day send for their circular, free.—100 Fark Tribuna.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

To the Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, who Suffer from Ill-Health consequent on Lingering, Chronic, Nervous or Functional Diseases.

External Remedies are the Safest

and best that can be applied in diseases, on account of the facility which we possess of watching their action and their results; and of these remedies Electricity, in the form of mild, continuous, and prolonged currents, as realized exclusively by

PULVERMAGHER'S ELECTRIC AND BANDS.

has been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Pamphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor

Learned Physicians and Scientific Men

in Europe and this country. We also demonstrate why relief and cure result from their use after every other plan of footment has failed. Reader,

Are You Afflicted. and wish to recover the same degree of health,

strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent on a lingering, nervous, chronic, or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listness, moping,

Unfit for Business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, urinary organs, liver or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, penralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and

A Victim to Youthful Fellies, or carried the marital relation to excess in later years? Have these indiscretions and excesses left you in a weak and debilitated condition? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you-

Lost Confidence in Yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? There are

Thousands of Young Men, middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are also thousands of females

Broken Down in Health

and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke altogether, and seek a remedy that has

to commend it?-a remedy of indisputable efficacy, and the most certain means of restoration to health and pristine vigor? There are many diseases of an acute and

febrile type that we do not propose to cure

by means of Electricity; but from all that

Science and Common Sense

Electro-Physiology teaches us, in regard to the modus operandi of the **Curative and Preservative** effects of Voltaic Electricity, we may most reasonably infer that all those chronic ailments and all diseases dependent on a depressed condition of the nervous forces, exhaustion of nerve power, or the diminished energy of vital functions, as treated upon in

our publications, are happily most susceptible of cure by means of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands.

These conditions they will cure, while drugs will not; and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves who have been restored to

Health, Strength, and Energy

after drugging in vain for months and years. SEND NOW

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A Competent and Regularly Qualified

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amount-d to \$27, 197, 49. Henry G. Parker, editor and proprietor of the sturday Gazette, and Judge G. R. Richardson, Boston, Mass., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Gen. Sheridan has purchased the portrait of him-off, painted by Prof. Gregori, and has consented a allow it to be placed on exhibition for a short ime at Jansen, McClurg & Co. 'a.

The Lincoin Park Commissioners met yesterday fiernoon, but transacted no business. They will sect in about ten days at the park to look into the safter of some proposed improvements.

The Committee of the County Board that are to investigate the Recorder's office was expected to meet yesterday in Maj. Brockway's office, but the recession was adjourned until to-day on account of the illness of Mr. Peltzer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribunk Building), was at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 53; 12 m., 55; 3 p. m., 67; 8 p. m., 65. Barometei at 8 s. m., 23, 49; 8 p. m., 29, 45.

Prof. Swing was prostrated Monday with an at-nek of his old enemy, hemorrhage of the stomach, his coming so soon after his February attack as rendered him wholly undt for work. He will ernaps go out of the city for two or three weeks or more perfect rest.

The ladies of the Decorative Art Association held a very full megling vesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Paimer House. Mr. E. Stanley Maters lectured on "Early Art in Europe," reviewing architecture and farniture from the cleventh to the sixteenth century.

William Klinget, keeper of a saloon under the Sherman House, was yesterday severely injured at Clark street bridge by a wagon which was rapidly descending the south approach. The pole of the wagon struck Mr. Klinger in the side, inflicting painful though not dangerous injuries.

The gentlemen forming what is known as the

The gentlemen forming what is known as the axpayers Association of the Town of Lake held private meeting yesterday morning at No. 151 aundoiph street, apparently for no other purpose han to mourn over the results of the recent election down in their part of the country.

be sale of the season seats by the Chicago Ball be was begin yesterday at the office of the Pres-ta. Room 4. No. 166 Randolph street. During mess hours over 100 tickets were disposed of, whole number that will be disposed of is 200, of these a large proportion will be gone in a

At 9:30 yesterday morning a steam-chest ex-sided in the electrotyping establishment of A. -lecce & Co.. No. 114 Monroe street. The windows at he front and rear of the building were blown at by the concussion, and a young employe, Bruno-toch, was severely scalded. He was taken to his oute, No. 123 Mohawk attect.

The Northwestern Traveling Men's Association is met with its first death loss since its organization; Churies Whitney, who died isst week in this ty, being the msn. He was connected with a use in St. Paul, Minn., for which he traveled as lessman. His widow will receive \$2.500 as the next of the Association membership.

salegman. His widow will receive \$2.500 as the benefit of the Association membership.

Gen. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General on Sheridania staff in this city, will shortly he relieved. He is to go to Washington to occupy a similar nosition in the War Benartment, and Gen. William D. Whipple, Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Sherman, will take his place in the Department of the Massouri... In the change thus made Chicago will lament the loss of a highly-esteemed and respected citizen and soldier.

Mr. Hooker filed his amended petition in the quo warranto case of Tyrrell against Lips in the Criminal Court yesterday, setting forth that since the filing of the original petition, which alleged that Lips had not filed any bond or been sworn, the relator had fully qualified. Mr. Bonney, for Lips, will file his answer to-day. Mr. Hooker will then file an amended petition that his case may not be per niced by Lips a subsequent qualification.

Detective Flyna, while searching about for the

Detective Flynn, while searching about for the dissing girl Anna Randler, ran across a girl somewast answering the description, but who, upon rriving at the station, acknowledged having ran way from a step-mother's home in the country, a she said she preferred to stay at the station ther than return to the uganto in which she had on living, she was kept there to awalt histracture from her relatives. She gave her name as the first property of the first proper

The fourth annual meeting of the stockholders the People's Building & Loan Association was d at their office, 90 Washington street, Monday, e following officers were elected: President, nos R. May; Vice-President, Charles G. French; assurer, Charles S. Johnes; Secretary, Harrison liey. The Secretary's report was made, showing cash receipts for the year ending March 31 to e been 358, 233.55; and disbursements for ed., \$56, 011.50; with cash on hand, \$2,000.

an minstrel boy to the wall has gone; that is, but heliev, a well-known artist in the variety and astrel line, is confined at the Madison Street ton, and will to-day be brought before the art on a charge of insanity. A few days ago he ned an engagement with the Arnold Bros. and thus Bros. to travel with the May Fiske nomation as "The Big Six." This brought accept the prosperous times, and he ce'ebrated

The South-Town Board met yesterday afternoon, Justice Poilak in the chair. Present, S. W. King. Supervisor Mason, Justices D'Wolf, Foote, Wallace, and Meech. The clerks who acted in the recent election were sllowed \$3 each for their services. On motion of Justice D'Wolf, the now Supervisor, Jackson, was requested to give bonds in the sum of \$30,000. Bills from the Judges of election were submitted, but placed on the. The law requires that these bills be paid by the city. Messre, King, Meech, and D'Wolf were appointed a committee of three to examine the accounts of Supervisor Mason. Adjourned.

A meeting was hold at the Kailroad Chapel,

Supervisor Mason. Adjourned.

A meeting was hold at the Railroad Chapel, State street, near Fourteenth, last evening, under the auspices of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors. The attendance was small. The object of the gathering was to organize an auxiliary society for the Second Wara. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, C. C. Bonney, Mr. Elmendorf, and others, after which a temporary organization was effected, and a committee was appointed to canvass the ward and report such saloons to the League as were in the habit of selling liquors to minors, with a view to having the keepers prosecuted.

John Murray, Reg., of Abbottsford, Scotland.

a view to having the keepers prosecuted.

John Murray, Esq., of Abbottsford, Scotland, who entertained ex-President U. S. Grant and family on their visit there, william Brown, Scotland, and Mr. and Mrs. Twomey, Meibourne, Anstralia, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Murray has quite an opinion of the ex-President, and says that he was present when the freedom of the City of Edinburg was presented to Gen. Grant, but that he is not a good speech-maker. The party are traveling over this country for pleasure, and are much pleased with what they have seen thus far, and are especially surprised at the enterprise and business energy shown by the Queen City of the West.

The Fire Pairol gave an exhibition of their original manner of getting ready, yesterday, to a number of lades and gentlemen to whom invitations had been sent by Messrs. Miller and Drew. Among the guests was the mansger of an English linear-ance company, who was immonatly pleased. The boys nitched up three times in three seconds, the borses coming from the stalls. With the animals at the pole, only a fraction over one second was required. The apparatus for pulling the bed-clothes off, freeing the horses, opening the traps, etc., and the activity of the men, were matters of wonder. "Nothing could be more perfect." In a pleasant speech of five minutes, then, Diew gave a sketch of the örganization, and in reply Superintendent Eniwinkle complimented the General on being the father of the institution. The visitors roarred all over the handsome house, and passed a very agreeable hour. The Fire Patrol gave an exhibition of their orig

and passed a very agreeable hour.

A regular meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club was head last evening in the Haisted Street Opera-House, President E. B. Sherman in the chair. The first business in order was the reorganization of the Club, and the election of officers for the next six months. Mr. Sherman was nominated for President, and received a unaniamous vote. Messrs. John Stevens, A. E. Veeder, Herman Benze, James A. Caulfield, and Philip A. Hoyne were chosen Vice-Presidents. Mr. Walter S. Tebbetts, the present Secretary, was re-elected, and Mr. George W. Spofford was electen Treasurer. The honor of being the next Marshal develved upon Mr. A. J. Blown. On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Chris Mamer, Herman Benze, and James Wilson was appointed, to revise the constitution and by-laws, with, instructions to report at the next meeting. An adjournment was then taken for two weeks.

The Board of Trustees of the Hillnois Charitable

Journment was then taken for two weeks.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois Charitable Eve and Ear Infraray held its quarterly meeting seaterday morning in the rooms of the institute, synner of West Adams and Peoria streets. All the Trustges were present—Messrs. Damel Goodwin, 3r., Perry A. Armstrong, and W. H. Fitch. The reports of the Treasurer, Mr. George Davenport, were read and approved. The first showed a balauce on hand at the first of the year of \$1,008.43; receipts for the quarter, \$5,120.85; expenditures, \$5,279.31; balance on hand April 1, \$1,450.10. From the report of the Superintendent it appeared that there were seventy-five parients in the institution at the beginning of the year. The number discharged-fatty-one, leaving ninety-one nations of the present of the parients in the institution at the Infirmary. The number of dispensary patients not boarding and lodging in the loose was \$1.23, and the cost per capita of running the institution, \$50.45. The luftmary was reported to be in an exceedingly satisfactory and flourishing condition.

SE TO THE CONTROL

five or six inches up to eight inches in 1856. A few years later an order was received for an object-glass much larger than any made, and it resulted in the great 1854-inch telescope of the Dearborn Observatory. The long-looked-for companion to Sirius, suspected by the astronomers, was discovered by Mr. Clark with this object-glass before it left his hands, and for this he was awarded the Lalande gold medal. When this telescope was placed in position at Chicago it was the largest in the world, and exceeded by more than 50 per cent the instruments at Cambridge and Pulkova. This was an immense advance and it was again thought the practical limit had been reached, but the same maker has made since two object glasses of a light area double that of the Chicago glass, and others have been made in Europe. Yet there was but one larger refracting telescope in the world that was doing systematic work, the twenty-six-inch of the United States Naval Observatory. The other larger instruments were the twenty-seven-inch now being constructed by Gruble, of Dublin, for the Vienna Observatory; the twenty-six-inch belonging to Mr. L. J. McCormick, of this city; the twenty-five-inch belonging to Mr. R. S. Newall, of Gateshead, with which nothing had been done, so far as the published observations showed; and a twenty-one-inch belonging to Mr. Binckingham, of London. Nothing in the way of original work had been done with the latter instrument, and it was probably not a first-class one. Mr. Burnham concluded with the statement that to-day the Dearborn telescope was undoubtedly the best, for all purposes, in the world.

was undoubtedly the best, for all purposes, in the world.

A paper was read on "Science and Religion" by Dr. R. Dekter, and the usual discussion followed.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A case is now pending in the Appellate Court which involves to a considerable degree the powers of the Board of Education. The suit is the Board of Education vs. Miller & Doolittle, and relates to the renting of some school property by the former to the latter. The most important issues raised by the defendants are, first, that the Board of Education is not a corporation. The Board, it is alleged, was in existence merely as an officer of the municipal corporation of Chicago by the charter of 1863. The general law of April, 1872, to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, does not refer to it, and, therefore, does not change its conditions or relations. It is nowhere vested with corporate authority. No property, or right of property, has ever been vested in it, and no provision made by statute for a remedy to any one contracting with it for any breach or violation of which it might be guilty. The consolidated school act provides that, in cities having a population of 100,000, the Board of Education shall have charge and control of the public schools, but no corporate attribute of style, right to sue, sale, or succession is given.

The next question is as to the power of the charge and control of the bouldic schools, but no of succession is given.

The next question is as to the power of the Board, whether it be corporation, quasi-corporation of vast it could not do so. By that the City of Chicago, with power to sell or lease that the Comptonier and countersigned by the City of Chicago, with power to sell or lease it, the convexance to be signed by the Mayor and Comptrolier and countersigned by the City Clerk, and sealed with the corporate seal, the proceeds to constitute a part of the School Fund. By the consolidated school act of 1872, however, power is given to the Board of Education to lease school property and loan money be longuag to the School Fund. It is claimed, however, by Mr. D. K. McKae, the counsel for defendant, that this provision of the consolidated school act is unconstitutional. The charter of a 1863, and the amendatory act of 1809, are local, special law, appling to Chicago alone, and, without the State equally in all cities falling within its provision, or if is a local, special law, applies to cities of 100,000 inhabitants, for the act is cither a general law, operating uniformly through out the State equally in all cities falling within its provision, or if is a local, special law, applies to cities of 100,000 inhabitants, for the act is cither a general law, operating uniformly through out the State equally in all cities falling within its provision, or if is a local, special law, applications, and the lease to the Constitution. If a general law, operating uniformly through out the State equally in all cities falling within its provision, or if is a local, special law, applications, and the lease to the constitution of the contraction of the constitution of the contraction of the law of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the law of the contraction of

tille to school property is still in the City of Chicago, and the lease to it can be executed only by the tendency of the executed only by the Board of Trade apropos of the crusade against the some for I rade apropos of the crusade against the some for I rade apropos of the crusade against the some for a nusauce and an evil under the sun of late. The boys got to matching for the drinks, the cirars, the lanch, and, finally, to governing the cirars, the lanch, and, finally, to governing the most of the latest making and talls another. It was more than the light-fored members could stand. They than the light-fored members could stand. They than the light-fored members could stand. They are the large of the days of the old, old Board of Trade, when the historical pitcher of beer and paper of crackers, and the yell like unto that of the daily meetings. All this had passed away, and lived only in the recollection of the oldest boys. The new wart, as it were, upon the body commercial most be cut off. The evil must be stopped, squelched, cradicated. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held day before yesterday, when the embranity of the evil was duly discussed and a committee of one appointment as something in the nature of a joke, but soon afterwards some one told him that no less a person than President Entranak had matched with him the day before for dinner, and had won. So the Committee took it upon himself to complete the looke by hunting up the President, who had not vet left the building, reading to aim a solemn lecture on the evil of matching pennies, even if he did win, and interspersing his little sermon with sundry well-delivered reflections, to the general effect that consistency was said for be a jewel, and that what was sauce for the boys was sance for the boss.

THE PROTECTION.

Mr. Swett, on the opening of the Criminal the bear extremely suc-

THE PROTECTION.

Mr. Swett, on the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, made a motion in behalf of his client, Maj. R. M. Woods, for a bill of particulars, following up the motion with the reading of an affidavit, in which it was stated that Woods, on account of the general character of the allegations, did not know from them nor from any other source the circumstances constituting the crime of conspiracy as charged; that he did not know the acts, which it would be claimed he did, constituting the said crime; and that he could not properly prepare his defense without a more definite description of the acts with which he was charged.

charged.

Mr. Mills admitted the force of the affidavit, and was willing to furnish the bill of particulars. The case was set for Thursday, and it would be impossible to prepare such a bill by that time.

Mr. J. L. High made the same kind of a motion in behalf of J. L. Kellogg, indicted with Wands.

tion in behalf of J. L. Kellogg, indicted with Woods.

Mr. Swett said he understood that a motion had been made on the part of some defendants to quash the indictment.

Mr. Mills replied that such a motion had been made by counsel for Maj. Edwards, and would be heard Thursday inorning. He was willing to furnish a bill of particulars for Col. Woods and Mr. Kellogg, but he inust have a reasonable time.

After some further talk, it was agreed that the defendants should have their bills of particulars by Saturday morning, and the case was set for trial Monday morning.

THE DEMOCRACY.

by Saturday morning, and the case was set for trial Monday morning.

THE DEMOCRACY.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of the delegates to the Springfield Democratic Convention met in the Palmer House for the purpose of getting their credontials and making arrangements for their trip. There was a misunderstanding as to the call, and hence only about half of the delegates came straggling around. It was claimed that no one had a right to call the delegates together. John Forsythe was called upon to preside. He stated that the railroad fare would be reduced to one and one-fifth to delegates over both the Alton and Illinois Central Railroads. He also notified the delegates that arrangements had been made to secure headquarters for meeting in Springfield Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Ed Cullerton, W. C. Goudy, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Henry F. Sheridan, Fred Winston, and Gus Herrington are the gentiemen who were appointed for that purpose, and they left last evening. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Forsythe for his labors.

A number of the delegates to the Democratic

of thanks was passed to Mr. Forsythe for his labors.

A number of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention who had not been at the afternoon gathering met last evening in the Palmer House club-room. John Forsythe presided. There were only about a dozen of the seventy-six Cook County delegates present, including Combissioners Hodiman, and Multoy, Callahan, Boyden, Continey, and some others. Commissioner Hodimann manted to know how the Cicrk of the Appellate Court was to be appointed. Mr. Forsythe stated that the County Convention had instructed them in regard to that. He also stated that he had succeeded in getting a reduction in the rate of railroad fare, etc. That was all that was done, and the delegates left.

succeeded in getting a reduction in the rate of railroad fare, etc. That was all that was done, and
the delegates left.

AUDUBON CLUB.

The Audubon Shooting Club met at the Sherman
House last evening, Sheriff Kern in the chair.

An election for a team to represent the Club at
the State Sportsman's Convention at Quincy, June
11, resulted as follows: Abner Price. W. T. Johnson, S. H. Tyrrell, and E. C. Waller; alternates,
Sheriff Kern, C. K. Felton, Alex Cook, and F. C.
Wilson.

Mr. Johnson sald there ought to be a suitable law
for the protection of fish. The young shad put
into the Calumet River were being caught. In: nets
and dupped out on the shore to die. He moved
that the delegates be instructed to use their fuduence to have a proper law drawn up for presentation to the next Legislature.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Dr. Rowe, the delegates were also
instructed to use their best efforts to secure an
amendment to the Game law so as to prohibit
spring shooting, no birds to be excepted.

Mr. Stagg advocated the passage of a resolution
setting forth that cogs ought to be made property
and taxod. This would do much toward the protection of game.

A motion to that effect prevailed.

The Club then adjourned.

There will be a shoot at the grounds Friday for
Club prizes, and a good day's sport is anticipated.

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Club prizes, on a sport is a surface will be a shoot at the grounds friday for
Cater H. Harrison against the charge of trying to
defeat the bill p

dayli of his irregularity.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House-S. F. Smith, Philadelphia: Henry Woodbury, New York; the Hon. W. H. Thompson, St. Louis: the Hon. W. M. Smith, Lexington; C. M. Fay, Pittsburg; Charles B. Peek, Fort Huron; the Hon. E. Weston, Bindaio; A. Johnston, Montreal; Col. J. H. Dow, Kansas; M. E. Ware, Boston; L. J. Hucking, Brooklyn; J. F. Torrence, London, England... Sherman House-The Hon. William Parsons, Boston; the Hon. J. H. Lannach, New Zealand; C. D. Gorham, Fort Wayne; Emil de Planque, New York; E. M. McAffee, Clinton, Ia; the Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Menomine: the Hon. M. D. Dement, Dixon; Judget, M. M. Grand Friedge-T. W. Les Hall, Dixon; Judget, Menomine: the Hon. M. C. B. S. Bigelow, Ishperming, Mich.; Col. H. G. Barker, Hoston Katurday Kneming Gazette, L. Rey, T. Walsh, New Zealand; Judge G. R. Richardson, Boston; the Hon. George O. Bates, Delaware, Arthur Gies Fuller, Youngsbury; Sng.; W. Heroert Anderson, Loudon, Eng. ... Primer, House-R., P. Keadail, Topeka; the Hon. C. H. Bull, Odney, B. Field, Louisville; Allen Hergeler, Iowa; A. H. C. W. Miller and William Sommer-He Bullfalo; A. J. Walton, Grass, Valley, Ch.; Col. R. G. Coleman, New York.

PRESBYTERY. ITS LABORS ENDED.

The Presbytery reassembled yesterday morning in the Fourth Church. The Standing Committee on Home Missions reported that during the past year the following churches had been supplied: First Church Jollet, Braidwood Church, Kankakee First, Lake Forest, Braidwood Church, Kankakee First, Lake Forest, Maywood, Manteno, Libertyville, Haif-Day, and Deerfield. Kankakee Second had been without a minister. Highland Park Church had secured the Rev. Mr. Bisseil. The whole number of churches receiving aid during the year was thirteen. A new mission in a German neighborhood of this city had been exerting under the leadership of the Rev. had been started, under the leadership of the Rev. Charles Steinbardt. During the year \$7,475 had been paid out in support of churches of the Pres-bytery. The amount paid to the treasury of the Presbytery had been about \$4,000. The Commit-tee deemed the financial part of its duties the most ifficult. If the churches had fulfilled their pledges difficult. If the churches had fulfilled their piecess during the year, there would have been no excess of expenditures over receipts. The Committee recommended the adoption of resolutions by the Presbytery to the effect that the Standing Committee be instructed to prepare a careful estimate of the least aggregate sum needed for the support of home missions for the year beginning April 1, 1878, and to rend a copy of the same to the session

by each church	Asked for.	Contri
First Church, Chicago	\$1,200	
Second	1,500	
Third		
Fourth		
Fifth		
Sixth		
Eighth		
Jefferson Park	100	1
Reunion		
Westininster		
Scotch Church		
Holland	35	
First German	15	
Dupage		THE ST
Kankakee First	25	
Manteno		
Peotone		
100m		
Will		97 155
Homewood		
Hyde Park		
Englewood		
Evanston		
Highland Park	25	
Lake Forest		
Wausegan		
Dunton		
Half-Day		
Libertyville		
Austin	25	
Braidwood		
Wilmington		
Juliet Central		
Jollet First		
River Park		
Lawndale		
Forty-first Street		
St. Anne		
Wheeling		
Several members at o		d prote
that their churches were	excusable by	reaso

The Rev. Dt. Worrall desired the reporters to correct a statement in the newspaper account of the previous day's session, wherein it was stated that the Rev. Mr. Steinhardt had been laboring among the German population of this city 'without successful, but financial difficulties prevented him from carrying on the work.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The following order of exercises was adopted for the installation of the Rev. Mr. Oggel in the First Kankakee Church: The Rev. Dr. Worrall to preside; the Rev. J. R. Sutherland, of Grand Rapids, to deliver the sermon; the Rev. W. Wood to give the charge to the people; the Rev. Dr. Worrall to give the charge to the pastor; the exercises to take place Thursday evening. April 25.

MISCELLANBOUS.

The order of the day was taken up, and the Prespetery proceeded to elect the following Commissioners to the General Assembly: Ministers—F. L.

The order of the day was taken an, and the Presbytery proceeded to elect the following Commissioners to the General Assembly: Ministers—F. L. Patton, A. H. Dean, H. T. Miller, W. F. Wood; alternates, A. H. Harger, E. N. Barrett, C. L. Thompson, Joseph MacHatton. Laymen—George Railton, E. S. Williams, J. Maxwell, R. Strong; alternates, C. J. Merritt, Tuthill King, T. P. Ford, A. H. Merrill.

The Rev. Mr. Chevez announced his determination to accept the call of the French Church at St. Anne, and he was appointed, with the Rev. Dr. Taylor, a committee on the installation.

On motion of the Rev. C. L. Thompson, it was decided that, when the Presbytery adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Arlington Heights on the first Tuesday in May. nesday in May.

Messrs. Tullenweider and Buck, junior students of the Theological Scutnary, were proposed to be received under the care of the Presbytery. They were received for examination. The Committee to nominate standing committees for the ensuing year reported as follows: Foreign Missions-Arthur Mitchell, J. Abbott rench, A. H. Denn; Elders T. B. Carter, Tuthill

Foreign Missions—Arthur Mitchell, J. Abbott French, A. H. Dean; Elders T. B. Carter, Tuthill King.

Hone, Missions—George C. Noyes, D. S. Johnson; Elders H. W. King, George Armour, J. M. Horton.

Church Elication—H. W. Patierson, E. R. Davis, J. H. Walker; Elders D. S. Covert, A. L. Winne.

Education—J. H. Trowbridge, Charles Elilott, W. R. Brown; Elders Dr. Hodges, S. M. Moore.

Philication—James Maclaughlan, Leftoy J. Halsey, T. M. Gunn; Elders Thomas Dent, James Oils.

Ministeriol Retier J. M. Worrall, W. Forsythe, David Clark; Elders J. S. Gould, V. A. Turpin.

Examination of Considutes—J. M. Gibson, C. L. Transparent, M. H. Walker, E. M. Manner, Elders O. H. Lee, J. Edwards Fay,

Sundantion—W. C. Young, Henry T. Miller, W. F. Wood; Elders H. D. Pennold, G. H. Wells.

Announcement was made that the installation exercise of the Rev. C. Chevez over the church at St. Anne would take place April 30, that the Rev. E. C. Oxgel would preside, the Rev. H. H. Lipes would deliver the charge to the people, the Rev. E. R. Davis would deliver the charge to the pastor.

The Rev. R. W. Patterson reported from the Committee of Church Erection that there had been no application within the year for aid from the Board of Church Erection. The whole amount of contributions had been \$367, of which the Second Church of Chicago had given \$287.

The Committee on Education reported through the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, recommending the renewal of appropriations for the aid of eleven students. Nineteen churches had contributed to the Board of Education the sum of \$2, -223,48.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell offered an amendment The Rev. Arthur Mitchell offered an amendment The Rev. Arthur Mitchell offered an amendment to the report, and it was carried, that the attention of the Presbytery be called to the importance of these educational institutions, and that the pastors be requested to labor for the relief of the Theological seminary from the indebtedness now resting upon it, and that the Presbytery heartily commend to the churches the enterprise now undertaken of completing the Endowment Fund of \$100,000 for the Lake Forest University, \$25,000 hains still required. \$100,000 for the Lake Forest University, \$25,000 being still required.

In the afternoon the Presbytery met at 3 o'clock.

Two young men—3. L. Hill and 4. D. McLean—were examined for ordination, the Rev. Drs. Blackburn and Wornall conducting the examination. The Rev. Messis. Blackburn, Young, and Trowbridge were appointed a committee to arrange for the formal ordination services. On the roll being called the examination of the candidates was sustained.

force of workmen. for the formal ordination services. On the foll being called the examination of the candidates was sustained.

The Rev. Arthur. Mitchell reported from the Committee on Foreign Missions that the total contributions of the churchs during the year were less by \$1,250 than during the year before. The following sums were paid into the Treasury: First Church, Chicaco, \$1,103; Second Church, Chicaco, \$1,103; Second Church, Chicaco, \$1,104; Second Church, Chicaco, \$1,104; Second Church, Church, \$1,010; Fifth Church, \$2,105; Sixth Church, \$1,000; Fifth Church, \$1,000; Riverside, \$89; Lake Forest, \$700; Fullerton Avenue, \$1,50; Joliet First, \$20; Joliet Central, \$1,00; Gardner, \$3; Homewood, \$5; Kankakee, \$36; Austin, \$12; Wilmington, \$24; Wankakee, \$36; Austin, \$12; Wilmington, \$23; First German, \$2; Kinglewood, \$30; First German, \$20; F

last year, the Board began this year with a balance of \$7,000. The lower rates of exchange also saved the Board this year \$15,000, as compared with last year, so that the shortcomings of \$55,000 were practically reduced to about \$33,000. But they were informed by the Board that, if the same ratio of deficiency should affect the larger ciffs generally received in April, there will be a further reduction of over \$20,000. So that the prospect indicates a debt of at least \$50,000 at the close of the year.

On motion it was decided to postpone the discussion on the report until a future time not stated. The Committee on arranging the ordination services of Messrs. Hill and MacLean reported that such services should be conducted at Arlington Heights on the first Tuesday of May, and the report was adopted.

STATE OF RELIGION. The following report, giving a narrative of the state of religion in the churches, was to have beep resented; but, owing to the lack of time, was pure over until the next session:

state of religion in the churches, was to have been presented, but, owing to the lack of time, was put over until the next session:

About the middle of March a circular asking information upon certain points was sent to each of our churches. Answers have been received from only twenty-nine, a little over one-half. From these reports the following items of interest are gleaned:

1. There has been no special interest of a revival nature during the year, though all report a good state of religious feeling. The work of the past year was shaped by the evangelistic efforts of the previous year. During this period 1,414 were received into our churches on confession of faith. The trat work was the development and training of these converts, and the adjustment of the churches to their enlarged condition. Hence we find that against the 1,414 of last year churches reporting have this year received 247, the highest number 52. Only four report as additions on profession. Making due allowance for the numbers added on confession and not heard from, a marked falling off is apparent.

2. All the Church Sabbath-schools and the seven mission sensols reported are in a flourishing condition some have considerably increased their attendance.

3. The burden of debt has rested upon many of our churches, discouraging, oppressing, and seriously imparted the course of the control of a needing debts has reached our Presbytery, and nine report the payment of \$122, 200. as follows: Chicago First, \$75,000; Hyde Park, \$22,000; Chicago Foulth, \$35,000; Evanston, \$1,000.

4. The financial stringency of the times has exercised adopted shape and the other hand, in furnor of a needing debt has reached our Presbytery, and nine report the payment of \$122, 200; as follows: Chicago First, \$75,000; Hyde Park, \$22,000; Chicago Foulth, \$35,000; Evanston, \$1,000.

4. The financial stringency of the times has exercised adopted in the other hand, in furnor of a needing debt has reached our Presbytery, and nine report the have courted stop of the churches; are reported as yet, we may expect better things in the near future.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell spoke regarding the Forty-first Street Church. The Rev. Mr. Wells had resigned the pastorate. For several years past the First Church had been paying the interest on its debt of \$7.000. The First Church had also raised \$2,000 as an additional gift, and was now no longer responsible for it. It was only fair that the other churches should take up the matter and help the Forty-first Street Church, which was situated at a fine strategic point.

The Presbytery then adjournment will be taken timeseday in May at Arlington Heights for installation services, when an adjournment will be taken immediately until the Monday morning following at the ministerial rooms in McCormick Block.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES. Mary Zpervak complains that her husband, Francis Zpervak, or Frank Johnson as he is more reaonably named, deserted her in June, 1871, only eighteen months after their marriage, and she therefore files a bill for divorce from him. And Elien E. Levy has even more cause of complaint, for her husband, George A. Levy, descried her in March, 1878, only three months after her marriage, for another woman, and she, too, wants to be rid of such a husband.

Lastly, Mathide Schweitzer joins the same crowd because her husband Balthasar has left her to carn her own living.

because her husband Balthasar has left her to carn her own living.

Merwin Church, the well-known dealer in stoves and house-farnishing goods at Nos. 280 and 282 Wabash avenue, went into voluntary bankruptcy. His preferred dobts are \$5, 78 for wages and \$298, 92 for personal-property taxes, and the unsecured are \$5, 957. 24. The assets consist of his stock in trade, \$1, 500; store and office fixtures, \$150; and open accounts, \$1, 400. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Joseph C. Orr, a bookkeeper of this city, fled his petition late Monday afternoon. Preferred dobts, \$100, and unsecured, \$1, 624. 85. The only assets are open accounts to the face value of \$1, 240, but mostly worthless. Reference to Register Hibbard.

ter Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee of William Sturges and of William A. Butters & Co.
Bradford Hahcock was appointed Assignee of Daniel Lake.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of F. The case of George K. Clark was referred to the Register for final report.

The Assignee of Thomas Goodwillie was authorized to sell the bankrupt's assets at public

for 2 p. m.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN BRIEF.

An information was filed yesterday by DistrictAttorney Bangs on behalf of the Government
against Christopher Stange, of No. 205 West Indiana street, for having two unregistered stills set
up on his premises in November last.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Washington Libby began a suit for \$1,500 yesterday against Francis A. Ogden.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Washington Libby began a suit for \$1,500 yesterday against Francis A. Ogden.
CIRCUTF COURT.

O. J. Spofford began a suit in debt for \$4,000 against Charles E. Gibson.
G. P. Gates and W. P. Passmore commenced a suit against Almon P. Brooks to recover \$15,000.
Andrew B. Price, executor of the estate of Albert Price, deceased, filed a bill against Samuel J. and Amanda M. Walker, Henry H. Walker, Samuel I. And Amanda M. Walker, Henry H. Walker, Samuel I. And Amanda M. Walker, Henry H. Walker, Samuel I. M. Moore, trustee, B. G. Caulfield, successor in trust, Henry Walker, Kentucky Georgetown College. — Baxter. W. F. Endicott, J. W. Doane, United States Rolling-Stock Company, M. L. Sykes Jr., D. F. Cameron, Bernard Loewenthal, W. G. Gallagher, Barber & Russell-Mannfacturing Company, W. H. Park, the unknown heirs of Ambrose Sutton, C. H. and L. J. McCormick, Addle R., Jennie E., Willimene, and Illinois Coolbaugh, Mary E. Fuller, S. A. Snath. The Chicago Stove Works, J. H. Rees, L. H. Pierce, G. W. Sherman, Union Rolling-Mills Company, International Bank of Chicago, Gerhard Foreman, J. Y. Scammon, Central National Bank of Danville, Ky., Chicago Stock Yards Railroad Company, E. S. Heaton, Northern Bank of Kentucky, B. F. Russell, S. W. Rawson, A. D. Rich, and J. G. Rogers, to foreclose a trust-deed originally for \$40,000 on the undivided one-fourteenth of the E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 25, 39, 13, and the undivided one-fourteenth of the E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of the S. W. ½, and that part of the E. ½ of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the

of the E. 30 of said Sec. 30 that lies north of the Chicago River.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Leopoid Silverman, letters of administration were granted to L. W. Reiss, under bond for \$40,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Tim Taughney and Clem Tirney were tried for assault, found guilty, and given six months each in the House of Correction.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE GARY—63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 78 to 78, and 80 to 88, holisite. No. 62, 8telu vs. Andrews, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—18, 54, 67, 68, 69, 78 to 78, and 80 to 88, holisite. No. 62, 8telu vs. Andrews, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—18, chancery room at noon to day to bear motions.

JUDGE MOORE—18, chancery room at noon to day to bear motions. hear motions:

JUDGE ROGERS-Set case 719, Shawys, Shaw, and calendar Nos. 151, 152, 160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, and ealendar Nos. 151, 152, 160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, and 188. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-NO call. Arguneous in No. 200, Barding vs. Hill, still in progress.

JUDGE MCALLISTER-351 to 374, inclusive, except 352, 355, and 360. Term No. 54, Armstrong vs. Pope. on trial.

Dunor Farwell—1 B. R. calendar, McCline vs.

Dunham.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—270, Ligate vs. Peacock.

JUDGERNYS. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Andrew Chaiser va John Levin, \$424.—S. J. Meilin vs. Saine, \$1,034,99, JUBGE ROOMERS—Cornelius Price et al., vs. Juel C. Waiter, and Roswell E. Goodell, verdict, \$297,42.— Joseph Wright vs. George Heitert, \$20.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. To-day will be default day in the County Court. Sexton, the Court-House contractor, commences

ving brick this morning, and will put on a large familiar, -procured license yesterday to marry Miss Henrietta Nuna, of this city. Nothing will be done in the Criminal Court to. day, owing to the absence of Judge Moore in the Circuit Court to hear the South Park quo warranto

Ex-County Clerk Lieb yesterday promised the County Attornoy to pay him \$2,800 Monday or Tuesday, and the balance of what he owes the county, as soon as he can raise it. county, as soon as he can raise it.

One of the Court-House contractors avoids middlemen.—The Commissioner finds his overcoat too heavy and warm, and leaves it in his office on the Court-House Square. When he calls for it everything is all right, and what he finds in the pockets is never mentioned, not even to a reporter. The next day, however, wearing the same overcoat, the Commissioner is in favor of anything that the contractor may demand. contractor may demand.

The requisition from the Poor-House and Insane Asylum for April calls, among other things, for 500 pounds of batter. It is well known that neither the bangers mor the insane ever smell butter, and, inasmich as no contract has been let for that afticle, the requisition would seem 4to have been made in the interest of come one who has the faculty of furnishing one pound and sending in a bill for 100, as used to be the custom in old "Ring" days.

It was Lenzen, the great, and his man Meyer, the small, it now transpires, who took it on themselves to order seventy-five gallons of milk delivered at the Insane Asylum every day. This was done, too, in spite of the fact that milk was not furnished last

In the matter.

The requisitions for supplies sent to the County Board are marvels in their way. If a Commissioner has a friend dealing in marble mantles, spring wagons, or clephants, and wants to throw some trade in bis way and get a small reward himself, all he has to do is to make a suggestion to those whose duty it is to make the requisitions, and his point is carried. The requisition comes in according to orders, is approved, and the filling of its broperly referred. Instances of this kind arise every month.

svery month.

Sherry and Price, the notorious thieves, were taken to Joliet yesterday. When Sherry was told to get ready for the trip he wanted to kill himself. Fortunstely, or otherwise, no one would let him have a pistol. Nellie Price did not appear to grieve much over her fate, her greatest complaint being that she was not allowed to take with her a kit of delicate tools which it was discovered she had in her cell. They were adapted to opening trunks and buream-drawers, and whether she wanted to preserve them as a memento or for future use is not known.

Commissioner Mayer, actuated by

not known.

Commissioner Meyer, actuated by a desire to afford employment to the poorer classes, is doing some building in the West Division. The entire contracts have been let to P. J. Sexton without competition. Mr. Meyer has known Mr. Sexton ever since he was elected Commissioner, and Sexton having bought some lumber of him, he thinks it no more than right that he should patronize him in return. Mr. Meyer is understood, also, to be in favor of giving Sexton whatever extras he may want on the Court-House work as a further evidence of his interest in his prosperity as a contractor.

warrants would be issued for school-expenses. Mr. Horstman, United States Consul at Munich. has written to Supt. Hickey for information re-

garding precautionary measures against fires, their extinguishment, the means of egress from thea-tres, halls, etc. The license receipts were \$2,600,—the largest in one day this year so far. Only about one-fifth of the licenses, exclusive of those issued to salcon-keepers, have thus far been taken out. Delinquents are requested to come in without further delay if they wish to avoid trouble. Capt. Seavey notified Commissioner DeWolf that it was reported that the people living at No. 45 North Halsted street were trying to conceal the fact that there was a case of small-pox there, much to the annoyance of the neighbors. An Juspector was sent over to make an investigation.

to sell the bankrupt's assets at public auction.

The real estate of Jacob Cohn was also ordered to be sold at public auction by his Assignee.

In the estate of McFarland, Leach & Mather, a first dividend of 50 per cent was declared, and a further small dividend is expected.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a.m. for Talbot & Eckley and for Frederick Thorn.

The second-dividend meeting of Z. M. Hall is set off.

A case of small-pox has not been reported at the Health Office since the 3d inst., and from this fact it is inferred that the disease is dying out. There are now only five patients in the hospital, twelve having been discharged in one day last week. Although there is no money available to purchase vaccine matter, Dr. De Wolf, rather than forego this preventive, has become personally responsible for that which is required. Vaccination has for some time been confined to the vicinity of infected houses.

houses.

The occupations of the members of the new Council are as follows: Lawyer 1, speculators 2, plumbers 2, lumber-dealers 4. Insurance 1, live-stock dealer 1, butcher 1, brick manufacturer 1, detective 1, saloa-keepers 3, hay and feed dealers 2, collector 1, baker 1, furniture-dealers 2, cooper 1, blacksmith 1, builder 1, expressman 1, commission merchant 1, grocers 2, vinegar manufacturer 1, wholesale millinery 2, banker 1, hide-dealer 1. In all, twenty-four trades and branches of business are represented,—certainly a fair disof business are represented,—certainly a fair distribution when there are only thirty-six members. It is said that the long-winded debate over the new Gas ordinance Monday night was engineered by a combination of Aldermen who desired to defer the canvass of the vote of the last election until after the contracts for the City-Hall have been let, so as to shut out McCaffrey and the other friends of Walker. The latter assert that the letting of the contracts is aircady decided upon, and that the New Bedford man, Hinsdale, will get the cut-stone work, Mortimer & Tappen the brick and masoury work, and N. S. Bouton the iron work. They will, undoubtedly, if they are the lowest responsible bidders; but not otherwise.

Very little could be learned yesterday about the organization of the new Council. Aid. Cullerton said he would not take the Chairmanship under any consideration, even if he could get it. Ald. Daly said about the same. But the matter of a presiding officer is not of so much importance as the making up of the committees. There is a dispute as to who should appoint them,—the Chairman or the Council sa a body. The proposition to refer the matter to a committee of seven will be bitterly opposed, and will perhaps fall. There was some talk of letting the Mayor name the committees, but the opponents of the "Reformers" say he wouldn't act squarely by them on account of his leaning to the "distinguished as present that it is useloss to speculate on the outcome.

The Commitsee on Buildings held a meeting in the afternoon, Ald. Cook in the chair. The County Board, on, Ald. Cook in the chair. The County Board, on, Ald. Cook in the chair. The County Board, on a rotunda, thus reudering the construction of a dome an impossibility, a compromise plan—one which it is believed will meet the views of the Commissioners—was adopted. By it only a small portion of the work already done by the county will have to be forn down. The rotunda will be two stories in neight, oblong in shape, and the main floor will be 5:288 feet, a gallery overlooking it. As for the expense, it will be very little if any more to the city than would have resulted from carrylax out the original idea—abouy projection. The County Board will not take action still Monday, but work on the city's foundation will be began at once.

CRIMINAL. A man by the name of Bell was brought before

Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with passing counterfeit money. He was held for further examination in bail of \$500, on his own recognizance. Some thief who evidently wants to take a hand Some thief, who evidently wants to take a hand in Whalen's Great American entertainment with "mocking birds," stole a large box filled with bird cases from the rear of Kaempfer's bird store No. 127 Clark, street. The box had been lying in the alley ready to be unpacked. Minor arrests: James Farrell, larceny from Mary Ergin; John Henderson, larceny of a silver snuff-box from Frank Halengreen, of No. 68 Brown street; Albert Emanuel, larceny of a meer-schaum pipe from J. Schroeder, of No. 218 Blue Island avenue; William Gamey, violating the fre ordinances.

Island avenue: William Garney, violating the fire ordinances.

An attempt was made early last evening to burglarize the dry-goods store of O'Callaghan, McNellis & Co., No. 159 Van Buren street. The burglars had placed a ladder to the rear door, and were just about to enter through the transon when some neighbors notice them, and gave the alarm. No arrests.

Luther Reddeld, the former President of the defunct Tarrytown bank, who was arrested in this citylast Saturday, departed on the 5:15 o'clock train of the Fort Wayne Road yesterday evening for New York, in enslody of Deputy-Marshal Stillwell. Mr. Reddeld declined to say anything further tham what he has already stated through the papers out expressed himself confident that he would prove himself innocent at his examination.

he would prove himself innocent at his examina-tion.

Gustav Schultze, an exceedingly fresh young German, was on trial yesterday before Justice Meech for perjuty. The case is the outgrowth of a sait brought by Schultze against an attorney named Russell & Waters and a woman who keeps a restaurant on Adams street for consultant to defraud him of something like a hundred dollars. Schultze was to be cashier of the restaurant, and he advanced money. The woman and Waters gave an insurance company bond as collateral. The bond was decided worthless, and Waters and the

discnarged.

Late Monday night Thomas Maloney, special policensan in-the employ of J. J. Coan, while endeavoring to eject a suspicious person from Thompson's lumber-yard on Quarry street, near Archer aremue, was assaulted from behind by some unknown person, who knocked him down, kicked him severely, and stabbed him ander the left eye, and several times about the head. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Quirk, who pronunced them not dangerous, and he was then taken to his home on Hinman street, near Wood.

Charles Masser, one of the No. 71 Monroe street. taken to his home on Hinman street, near Wood.

Charles Meyers, one of the No. 71 Monroe street gamblers arrested months ago, was examined yesterday in Justice Poote's Court. He called for a jury, and got off, of course. After the trial the Constable who summoned the jury could not be found, and the hungry and thirsty jurymen sough fim long and industriously, but they didn't find him. The next time they will know enough to wind against the defendant and make 50 cents apiece, for they are by law only entitled to fees upon finding the accused guilty.

Shortly after Sociotic last evening Offices Pat-

by the commissioner Meyer, actuated by a desire to afford employment to the poorer classes, is doing some building in the West Division. The entire contracts have been let to P. J. Section without commissioner may be all the contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts have been let to P. J. Section without contracts on the contract have been been been been dependent in the contract have been been been dependent in the contract have contracted.

The row at the Insean Asylum, or between certain Commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unacted. In the commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unacted. In the commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unabled. The commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unabled to the commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unabled. The commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unabled to the commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unabled. The commissioners and Dr. Spray, continues unabled to the commissi

SUBURBAN.

HYE PARK. First Baptist Church was held in the church Mon day evening. A large number of persons were present. After discussing the affairs of the church, its prosper ty and future, of which the memoers have great hopes, they elected as pastor for the ensuing year the Rev. J. B. Jackson, he being the unanimous choice. Five Trustees were also elected,—S. T. Bowen, N. B. Dodson, E. P. Burroughs, W. L. Whipple, and J. G. Pratt. The Church Clerk elected was S. T. Bowen; Treasurer E. P. Burtoughs; Deacons, W. L. Whipple and J. N. Bolton. Mr. Jackson will at once move to Hyde Park and take charge of his parish.

Hyde Park and take charge of his parish.

EVANSTON.

A meeting of the taxpayers and citizens of that part of Evanston which formerly composed the Village of North Evanston will be held this evening at the school-house at North Evanston to select a man who shall be their candidate for Trustee at the general village caucus, Friday evening, at Lyons Hall. Several candidates are in the field. Lyons Hall. Several candidates are in the deld and the design is to unite upon one of them. The election of School Directors for the North Evan ston District was postponed from last Saturday evening until next Saturday evening, at the sam born at the depot.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

Continuation of the Protests of the Disap INDIANAPOLIS, April 9. - Judge Ellicott issued nother alternative writ of mandate upon an amended complaint against the Board of State. House Commissioners this afternoon. Return was made by the Board that tweive of the twenty-four plans submitted were so imperfect and incomplete that no thorough and critical examination could be made, but that to the other twelve such examination had been given, and May's was one of the latter twelve. architects replied in general demand, and alleging, also, that Wilcox, an architectural expert, had spent three or four weeks in doctoring May's plans, by order of the Board, before a decision was arrived at, and also that experts were not called upon for or allowed to give an expert opinion upon the plans. They did not examine nor make lists of estimates upon them. The Court sustained the demurrer to them. The Court sustained the demurrer to the last paragraph of the reply upon the ground that the mode and manuer of making the examinations was entirely within the discretion of the Board, and the Court eannot interfere. The case is at issue on a single question whether all the plans were examined—how or how much makes no difference. Evidence will be heard to-morrow, but it is evident the case will go in favor of the Board. The architects will carry it to the Supreme Court, and one of the non-resi-

havor of the Board. The architects will carry it to the Supreme Court, and one of the non-resident architects will probably file a suit in the United States Court. It is believed, if the truth can be arrived at, that Wilson, the architect, did doctor the plans very considerably under orders of the Commissioners. There is a cat in the meal if it can be unearthed. THE YATES SCANDAL. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., April 9.—The result of the Yates divorce case, which came to an end in the Bureau Couty Circuit, at Princeton, last evening, in favor of Mrs. A. M. Yates, gives general

satisfaction in this city, where the complament, satisfaction in this city, where the complamant, the Rev. J. F. Yates, served for years as pastor of the First M. E. Church of Galena. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the husband had been guitty of deserting his wife for two years previous to the commencement of the action, and had furnished her no means for anintenance during that time. Mrs. Yates having a cross-bill, the Court has granted her a decree of perpetual divorce. The former members of the reverend gentleman's flock here desire to know what his status in the Rock River Conference will now be, he having sworn to the facts alleged in his complaint.

RELIGIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 9.—The sixth an-

nual session of the Fraternity of Illinois Liberal Societies is now holding in Bloomington. It began this evening with an eloquent sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, at the Free Congregational Church. Forty delegates are in attendance, and are the guests of Bloomington people. Among those whose names are on the programme are the Rev. J. L. Jones, of Janesville, the Rev. G. E. Gordon, the Rev. S. S. Hunchig, of Davenport, the Rev. J. L. Sunderland. of Chicago, the Rev. Herbert, of Geneva, and the Rev. C. W. Wendte, of Cincinnati.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD USE he Moth Proof Carpet Lining. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the Am Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston For sale by all carpet-dealers.

\* MARRIAGES LONG—ANDREWS—By the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Chency Tuesday, the 9th inst., at Christ Church, Albert L Long, Siverede, ill.; and Charlotte Andrews, of Lea Ington, Ry. No cards.

DEATES. FAHS—On Monday, the 8th at her interesidence, 632 Monroe-st. Mra. Julia Enranha, aged 61 years 3 months and 9 days.

Funeral from late residence on Thursday at 1 p. m.
BIGADLEY—The funeral of Mrs. Ellen. wife of James Bradley, who departed this life on Monday, April 8, aged opf.

HINSDALE—At 2 p. m. yesterday, at the residence
f her fasher, 287 Oak at., Jenole E., only daughter of
C. Hinsdale, Esq., aged 18 year.
Funeral at the house at 10 s. m. Thursday. Priends
f the family lavited without further notice.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

THE W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO. Will continue the Clearing

AUCTION SALE 195 & 197 WABASH-AV., This Morning at 10 o'clock Hall Trees.

Side Boards. Book Cases, Dining Tables. Fancy Tables. Parlor Furniture.

Chamber Sets. &c., &c., &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctione REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

Friday Morning. April 12, at 9:30 a. m. IMMENSE LAY-OUT. New Parlor & Chamber Suits.

Second-hand Furniture of all kinds. A Full Line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, Crock. ery and Glassware, Chromos, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED CASES CUSTOM-MADE Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Wednesday, April 10, 9:30 a. m. prompt. At same time shall sell 16 CASES CHI-CAGO SHOE CO.'S KID AND GOAT SIDE LACE AND POLISH, fine line Children's Phila. Shoes, 28 cases Men's Hand Made Alex. and Cong., and 30 cases Rochester-made Children's and Misses' Shoes. Osta-logue and goods ready for inspection Mon-day. GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 & 70 Wabash-avs

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. SPECIAL TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

Thursday, April 11, 9:30 A. M. CLOTHING, DRESS SILKS DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, FIFTY SETS HARNESS.

ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY!

On Thursday, April 11, at 9:30 a.m. 50 CRATES DECORATED TOILET SETS.

By E. R. LYON, Auctioneer, Chattel Mortgage Sale NO. 63 CASS-ST.,

This Wednesday, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Brussels Carpets, Parlor Suits, Extension Table, Fins Dinner and Tea Sets, Lace Custains, and Household Utensils. E. R. LYON, Auctioneer.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. THIS MORNING, AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK, We shall sell an unusually large stock of New and Desirable

PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS. Library, Hall. Dining-room, and Office Furniture CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

Also, a very fine lot of second-hand Furniture and ousehold Goods, etc., etc.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN, On Wednesday, April 10, at 9:30 o'clock, 140 Packages Crockery and Glassware.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoe?, Etc., THURSDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock, on second floor, 174 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11. SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES. CRAS. E. RADDIN & CO., 118 & 120 Wnbash-87.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., DRY GOODS, ing. Hats and Caps. Notions, &c.,
THIS DAY.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

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Between Wabash and h The Woman's Free Dispensar institution is open every Wednes il to 1 o'clock for the gratuitous of Women. BEAL ESTA FOR S. Elegant Residence on Michigan finth-st., lot 100x177. We are Xoperty at a great bargain. Ter MEAD 4

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SILK HAT Leave your measure for for RASTER. We are wor ity of French Plush in Hats \$5.00. BARNES, Fashions bon-st. (Tribune Building.)